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RABOTNICHESKO DELO INTERVIEWS DELEGATES TO MBFR TALKS

AU151400 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Aug 80 p 5

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO "Roundtable" talks in Vienna entitled: "There Is No Cul-de-Sac for a Realistic Policy"]

[Text] About a year ago there were "roundtable" talks held by RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Vienna with the leaders of the delegations to the negotiations on reducing the armed forces and armaments in central Europe--of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Polish People's Republic and of the GDR.

After the end of the 21st round of the Vienna talks, new "roundtable" talks were organized with the participation of the leaders of the same delegations--Lyubomir Shorov, Tadeusz Strulak and Andre Wieland. The talks were focused on the socialist countries' latest proposal at the Vienna talks as well as on the prospects for the signing of an agreement. Nencho Khranov, RABOTNICHESKO DELO special correspondent, posed certain questions, which the leaders of the three delegations discussed.

Question: Comrades, the 21st round of the Vienna talks ended. How do you evaluate this stage of the talks which have already continued for years on such a major problem as reducing the armed forces and armaments in central Europe? What prospects are revealed now in this respect?

Lyubomir Shopov: There are two peculiarities characterising the 21st round of the Vienna talks. On one hand the course of the talks was overshadowed by the complicated international situation caused by the imperialist countries. This created further complications for the talks, which anyway have reached a standstill. In addition-- and this is the second peculiarity of this round--the socialist countries continued their efforts to reduce the risk of a dangerous confrontation in the center of Europe between the two largest military-political groups.

Tadeusz Strulak: An expression of these efforts is the latest proposal of the socialist countries submitted to the Vienna talks on 10 July 1980. These proposals are a further constructive step toward a favorable outcome for the talks. This proposal, in our view, is able to lead the negotiations out of the cul-de-sac into which they were pushed by the Western representatives with their unrealistic policy.

Andre Wieland: I would go back a little further. The 12-13 months following the RABOTNICHESKO DELO "Roundtable" Vienna talks on the problems of our negotiations there were characterized by a quite dynamic development in the international arena and by sharp confrontation between the forces of peace and the anti-detente forces and forces of war. This confrontation also had an impact on the Hofburg talks in Vienna.

Question: Would you clarify this view of yours?

Andre Wieland: Let us proceed from the stand of the countries-participants in the Warsaw Pact. This stand is directed toward a political and military detente and, what is more, not only in words but also in deeds. I would like to recall the speech by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev delivered in Berlin on 6 October 1979 in which he announced the Soviet Union's decision to unilaterally withdraw from the GDR territory 20,000 servicemen and 1,000 tanks. This decision has already been completely realized. The particular significance of this gesture, which also affected the Vienna talks, consists in the fact that a par-- ticipant in the Vienna negotiations unilaterally contributed during the talks to overcoming their standstill. This is a unique example in the history of the East-West disarmament negotiations. [paragraph continues]

The love for peace of the countries of the socialist community could not be more clearly demonstrated and the complete absurdity of Washington's and NATO's slanders about the alleged "threat from the East" could not be better exposed.

Tadeusz Strulak: I would like to continue the thought of Comrade Wieland, by pointing to the text and spirit of the declaration adopted by the Warsaw Pact member countries' Political Consultative Committee in Warsaw on 15 May 1980. The declaration and the other documents demonstrated the strong willpower to defend everything positive achieved during the process of detente and to continue the march-forward by reducing the arms race in particular. The Warsaw documents are a direct approach toward reducing the danger of a military confrontation in central Europe. They offered new proposals without damaging the security of any country.

Lyubomir Shopov: The stand of the NATO countries, which reflects the striving and willpower of the U.S. reactionary forces, is absolutely contradictory to the stands and deeds of the fraternal socialist countries. The December 1979 NATO decision to deploy in Western Europe U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles not only does not contribute to conducting reasonable negotiations in Vienna but actually creates a new and more dangerous situation on the European Continent that is threatening the peace and security of all countries.

In this respect the importance of the unilateral withdrawal of Soviet troops and armaments from central Europe must be emphasized, with justification.

But what, in contrast, does the United States do? The United States increased its military contingent in Europe by 26,000 and the plans for the Pershing II and the cruise missiles will further complicate the situation. This, of course, will provoke an appropriate reply.

Question: I would ask you kindly to point out as a background to all that has been said so far the basic elements and qualities of the proposal submitted on 10 July 1980 by the socialist countries to the Vienna talks.

Andre Wieland: These proposals are in conformity with the 15 May Warsaw Pact declaration, which points out that "the possibilities of reaching agreement at the Vienna talks are by far not exhausted." The socialist countries again demonstrated how serious and concrete their intentions are. The new proposals are a continuation of the important compromise steps of June and September 1978 and of June 1979 and offer a serious basis for the further drawing together of the stands of the two sides at the negotiations.

Question: More specifically, in what respect?

Tadeusz Strulak: Our proposal provides for concentrating the main attention on the elaboration of agreements concerning the first stage of reducing the number of Soviet and U.S. troops in central Europe. The first stage provides for the withdrawal of 13,000 U.S. and 20,000 Soviet soldiers, which will be in addition to the unilateral withdrawal of 20,000 Soviet soldiers and 1,000 Soviet tanks as well as of other items of military technology from the territory of the GDR. This actually means the withdrawal of 40,000 Soviet soldiers against the withdrawal of only one-third that number of soldiers by the United States.

Andre Wieland: Let us recall that the 1979 December proposal by the NATO member countries actually proposed that 13,000 U.S. soldiers be withdrawn during the first stage. Their proposal was accepted despite the recent increase in the number of U.S. Armed Forces, as pointed out by Comrade Lyuben Shopov. The socialist countries' proposal on the problem of maintaining common collective levels of the two military-political groups after completing the reductions is a major step toward drawing closer to the Western stand. [paragraph continues]

This compromise was made in order to eliminate the hindrances in the negotiations and to outline a path toward the signing of the first agreement in the not-too-distant future.

Question: What is the stand of those participants that are not directly involved in the negotiations?

Lyubomir Shopov: It is known that the People's Republic of Bulgaria does not directly participate in the Vienna talks, which means that Bulgaria will not directly participate in the withdrawal process. However, it is very important for us that a reduction of military contingents in central Europe be achieved, because it will favorably affect our area. In this sense, we highly evaluate the 10 July proposal which could become an example for resolving complex problems also in the following stages of negotiations. I will allow myself to quote a thought expressed by Todor Zhivkov in his noteworthy speech to the international meeting-dialog on detente organized on the occasion of the 80th anniversary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union. "Briefly said," Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed, "our stand, the stand of the socialist countries, including the People's Republic of Bulgaria, is that there is no weapon, either a nuclear one or classical one, whose production could not be stopped if we sit down and negotiate under mutually advantageous conditions and observe parity. One should not cheat and a dialogue should be conducted on equal terms. We are ready to sit down and to resolve these problems, to honestly resolve them, to resolve them by observing the rules of mutual relations among countries and to take into account the rights and interest of security of all countries."

Question: How does this affect the Hofburg talks?

Tadeusz Strulak: This thought, truly, can be completely applied to the state of the Vienna talks. The socialist countries have always proceeded from the basic idea that an agreement might be reached on the basis of equal security by respecting the interests of all partners. Let us again return to our latest proposal. This proposal was preceded by another proposal by the socialist countries at the 21st round on an exchange of new data about the troops of the member countries of the two military groups in central Europe as of 1 January 1980. The resultant exchange revived the talks and again showed the approximate equality of troops in central Europe, on the basis of which the working out of a reduction agreement can and must begin.

At the end of the last round the socialist countries actively participated in the discussion about measures that must accompany a reduction and presented positive ideas of their own in this respect. Everything said so far speaks of the great constructive contribution toward reaching an agreement and it will also mean a realistic contribution to military detente in central Europe.

Now it is the turn of the Western countries and we consider that, by using the compromise made by us, they will also take a realistic and constructive stand which will enable the first agreement within the framework of the Vienna negotiations to be rapidly reached. This is expected by all European peoples.

Andre Wieland: I would like to recall the words of Leonid Brezhnev uttered during Helmut Schmidt's visit to Moscow: "There is no cul-de-sac for a realistic policy. This cul-de-sac is being artificially created." This is why the Warsaw Pact member countries again took the initiative in Vienna to lead the negotiations from the cul-de-sac which has been artificially created by the NATO countries.

Lyubomir Shopov: During the Vienna talks we have many times said that if all countries show political willpower and are led by the interests of the European peoples' peace and security, an agreement on reducing the armed forces and armaments in central Europe can be reached rapidly. This also is the sense of the 10 July 1980 proposal.

ATA: POLISH 'REVISIONIST CHIEFTAINS' GREATLY WORRIED

AU191238 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 19 Aug 80

["The Revolt of the Polish Proletariat Against the Exploitation and Oppression by the Revisionist Bourgeoisie Mounts"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, August 19 (ATA)--The broad Polish working masses continue to insist on their just demands. The epicenter of the protest movement, which has been extended throughout the country, remains the region of the coastal city of Gdansk, where the workers of about 30 industrial enterprises have gone on strike. The workers of shipyards have occupied the work centers and have organized meetings of protest.

The Polish revisionist chieftains have been compelled to admit the tense situation created in Poland as a result of the increase of the people's protests. Worried in maximum, they have begun to move and manoeuvre and are calling for the extinction of the strike movement. The demagogical appeals about the "quick arrangement" of the situation are continuing at a time when the threats for the use of violence have not missed. They are openly expressed by the prime-minister. According to reports, Polish military forces have been deployed outside the shipyards of Gdansk, which are on strike. The continuation of the protest movement in Poland ever more clearly reveals the dissatisfaction and great indignation of the broad working masses. This protest movement is not at all a merely economic one, as the revisionists of Warsaw try to present the situation. The Polish workers, as the facts are showing, are forcefully opposing the savage anti-worker policy of the Polish revisionist clique, its (?unrestrained efforts) to shift the burden of its (?enormous) economic difficulties onto the shoulders of the broad working masses, the selling out of the national interests to Soviet social-imperialism.

BRIEFS

ARRIVAL OF SPANISH MARXISTS--A delegation of the Communist Party of Spain (Marxist-Leninist) arrived in Albania for a friendly visit at the invitation of the AWP Central Committee. The delegation consists of Raul Marco and Elena Odena, members of the Central Committee Secretariat. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; Central Committee member Behar Shtylla; and others. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 14 Aug 80 AU]

FLEET ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS--A ceremony was held today in Durres on the 35th anniversary of the naval fleet. The ceremony was attended by working people, service veterans, servicemen, leading cadres of the Ministry of Defense, representatives of mass organizations, young people and others. The ceremony was also attended by Kadri Hasbiu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of defense; AWP Central Committee member Gafur Cuci; and other cadres. The ceremony was opened by Mihallaq Zicishti, first secretary of the Durres District party committee. A speech was delivered on the occasion by serviceman Skender Doci. Nazar Berberi, deputy minister of defense, read a message of greetings by Minister of Defense Kadri Hasbiu to all navy personnel. A message was addressed to the AWP Central Committee and Comrade Enver Hoxha. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 14 Aug 80 AU]

ENSEMBLE VISIT TO GREECE--The artistic ensemble of Sarande District, headed by a member of the Committee for Culture and Arts of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, left for the Republic of Greece on 18 August. The ensemble will tour Greek cities. It was seen off by district workers of culture and arts. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 18 Aug 80 AU]

STOYANOV ON U.S. LEADERS' LATEST AGGRESSIVE STATEMENTS

AU191643 Sofia BTA in English 1326 GMT 19 Aug 80

[By BTA commentator Todor Stoyanov: "Where Does America Go?"]

[Text] Sofia, 19 Aug (BTA)--The behaviour of official America has recently been following an alarming curve. There is almost not a single day passing without bring words or deeds sprakling fanaticism, a wrongly understood idea of national dignity or a spirit of rashness and confrontation.

The impression is being created that sound logic is collapsing, that the sense of sobriety is hopelessly sick. Not only that: The giving up of undertaken commitments increases and this happens so often that the world of commitments has become so unstable, as if shaken by tremors.

Yesterday observers were shocked by the words of Harold Brown about the U.S. readiness to use tactical nuclear weapons in Europe first. This declaration came after Carter's undertaking in Vienna to joint efforts with the Soviet Union to prevent a nuclear war. Today observers broadly comment on the statement by presidential candidate Reagan that the U.S. aggression in Vietnam was a "noble act," that if there was a mistake, it was the mistake of the government which let itself be conquered by the Vietnamese peoples....

"Vietnam gave us a good lesson," said Reagan. "If we have to fight, we have to dispose of means and determination to win," the Republican nominee not only vindicates one of the most shocking barbarities in human history. He uses it as a link on the logical chain of warmongering and confrontation, thus saturating in new aggressive intonations the atmosphere of America burdened with frenzy anyway.

On its part the U.S. Congress made a decision to consider the Panama Canal as part of the aquatory of the United States. Panama's president was forced to angrily protest against it, recalling that the treaty effective as from last October provides for the Canal Zone captured by the USA in 1903 to be submitted under Panama's jurisdiction.

This paradoxical decision of the U.S. Congress was approved by Carter who ten months ago maintained the stand that the treaty concluded should consolidate the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Panama....

Refusing to ratify the SALT-II, approving the grain embargo against the Soviet Union, refusing concluded commercial agreements and undertakings in the field of scientific cooperation and trade exchange--the chain is quite imposing and constantly grows.

Observer Anderson announced that President Carter ordered a new armed action against Iran, which should be launched in October.... Fact after fact add to the ordinary man's perplexity. His feeling that for America the world has turned into a [word indistinct] is getting still greater and more anxious.

The question "Where does the U.S. Go?" is becoming bitterly pressing for everyone who cherish peace and the care to preserve it.

And the thought "What comes tomorrow" concerns millions and millions of people here and beyond the ocean.

KOLOSOV COMMENTS ON WESTERN RADIO STATIONS

AU190700 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 15 Aug 80 p 4

[Leonid Kolosov article: "Who Is Defending Whom in 'Liberty'?"]

[Excerpt] The U.S. Board for International Broadcasting is very satisfied with its operations. It not only is satisfied, but thinks that in the future it will be necessary to take even greater care of its stations radio "Liberty" and Radio "Free Europe," so that they can exist without any problems on FRG territory.

A report sent by the aforementioned board to President Carter and the U.S. Congress reads: "The broadcasts of radio 'Liberty' and Radio 'Free Europe' to the USSR and the other socialist countries have become even more colorful and dramatic, and in the future they will be of even higher quality, more knowledgeable and attractive.... 'Liberty' and 'Free Europe' are leading among the Western stations in everything connected with the numbers of languages in which they broadcast and the time they are on the air."

Do you see what wonderful characteristics of the pirate radio centers, whose basic working staff consists of military criminals from the time of World War II, regular criminals and various kinds of recent separatists, are included in the report? Actually, the report mentions them in a rather vague and meak way: "The staff of the 'Liberty' and 'Free Europe' radio stations, which are working under U.S. control and the leadership of the Board on International Broadcasting, are appointed by the President and consist of citizens of the USSR and East European countries. With joint efforts they are not trying to create a 'U.S. radio' in a clear national context and not a radio of emigrants, but an international radio station."

The "international radio station" of the political swindlers requires much money. It is not cheap to carry out around-the-clock casts consisting of slander, disinformation and deception. The lie is not cheap, because it is difficult to create it. Thus those praises of the radio pirates, who long ago ceased to be "USSR citizens" or "citizens of East European countries," and have turned into enemies of those countries, traitors and separatists. Thus also the efforts of the board's "experts" working together with the CIA to present their flock in the best light, reflecting their complete anti-Sovietism and anti-communism, the "experts" are trying to convince President Carter and the U.S. Congress that the "programs differ from the programs of the Western radio stations, including our 'Voice of America,' which mostly present the 'domestic picture.'" "Radios 'Liberty' and 'Free Europe' facilitate the creation of an informed public opinion in the USSR and Eastern Europe." What is this "informed public opinion?" The report leaves no doubt on this matter. This is an "opinion" which according to the "experts" will facilitate an "evolution of the foreign policy of the USSR and the East European countries."

We have written many times about the dirty kitchen of radio "Liberty" and "Free Europe," where anti-Sovietism is being created. The theme of "human rights and the ostensible violations of these rights in the USSR, as well as the slanderous broadcasts turning white into black have repeatedly been dealt with. Let us, nevertheless, give an additional example. We shall quote an excerpt from a recent broadcast. It is a most characteristic one: "The legal farce in the USSR," wept the announcer, "is regular campaign aimed against those who for centuries have thought in a different way in Russia, and now are aptly called 'dissidents' by the West... this is an open provocation against the Western world and a provocation against President Carter, who turned human rights into the nucleus of his foreign policy...."

So,--"the nucleus of foreign policy." But this is what a brochure titled "Jimmy Carter, Look What Is Happening in Your Country," published by the U.S. Communist Party, says about this nucleus: "The campaign in defense of human rights is another trap aimed against the socialist countries, another sly move of the imperialist policy conducted by the United States for more than 60 years and aimed at discrediting socialism, first of all the USSR."

WPC CHAIRMAN ROMESH CHANDRA ARRIVES FOR MEETING

AU191807 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Romesh Chandra, chairman of the WPC, has arrived in Bulgaria in connection with the preparatory work for the forum of the World Parliament of the Peoples for Peace.

GREEK COMMUNIST FLORAKIS, COMPOSER THEODORAKIS ARRIVE ON VISIT

AU191805 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, Harilaos Florakis, secretary general of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee, and Mikis Theodorakis, the noteworthy Greek composer and well-known public-political figure, arrived in Bulgaria today.

The guests were welcomed by Dimitru Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, and high-ranking officials of the BCP Central Committee, the Committee for Culture and of the Bulgarian Composers Union.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV CABLE GREETINGS TO DPRK LEADERS

AU151421 Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Sofia, 15 Aug (BTA)--The First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council Todor Zhivkov and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers Stanko Todorov have sent a telegram to the Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea and President of the Korean People's Democratic Republic Kim Il-song and the Chairman of the Administrative Council of the Korean People's Democratic Republic Yi Chong-ok, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of Korea's liberation.

The message reads in part: "The historical victory of the great Soviet Army over militarist Japan in August 1945 marked the beginning of a new epoch in Korea's history. The year-long struggle of the Korean people for national and social liberation was crowned with success. For the first time the workers in the northern part of the country became the sovereign masters of their destiny, the builders of an independent democratic state.

"Despite the difficulties caused by the artificial division of the country, the workers in the Korean People's Democratic Republic, under the leadership of the Worker's Party of Korea, in close cooperation with the peoples of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, have scored remarkable successes in defending the freedom and independence of their fatherland and in building up socialism."

The message also conveys the sincere joy of the Bulgarian people with the achievements of the fraternal Korean people.

The conviction is expressed that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples will steadily continue to develop and strengthen on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the name of peace and socialism in the world.

ZHIVKOV SENDS GREETINGS TO PERU'S JORGE DEL PRADO

AU151423 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Sofia, 15 Aug (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, sent a cable of greetings to Mr Jorge del Prado, secretary general of the CC of the Peruvian Communist Party, in connection with his 70th birthday and his awarding with the "G. Dimitrov" Order.

"We greet in you the ardent patriot and internationalist who from his early years has bound his life of a professional revolutionary with the struggle of the Peruvian Communist Party, of the Peruvian working class and all the working people in Peru against capitalist exploitation and imperialism, the telegram reads in part.

"The Bulgarian communists value highly your tireless work for the consolidation of the Peruvian Communist Party, for popularization of its influence among the working people in urban and rural areas, for rallying all the progressive and democratic forces in Peru in the name of the happiness of the Peruvian people".

"We know you as a sincere friend of the Bulgarian people and highly value your contribution to the deepening of friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Peruvian Communist Party , to the further strengthening of unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers' movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, says the message further.

BRIEFS

ELECTRIC MOTORS FOR USSR--Five railway freighters transporting more than 1,000 electric motors left Plovdiv today for the Soviet Union. Some 60,000 electric motors of various capacities have been delivered to the Soviet Union since the beginning of 1980. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 14 Aug 80 AU]

DELEGATION TO NETHERLANDS--A delegation led by Academician Angel Balevski, chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, has left for the Netherlands to attend the 30th Pugwash Conference in (Breokelen) from 17 to 25 August, of the scientists that are struggling for peace. The conference will discuss problems of European security, the state of the disarmament talks and certain issues of the socioeconomic development of the Third World countries. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 16 Aug 80 AU]

JORDAN CP SECRETARY--Fayiq Warrad, first secretary of the Jordan Communist Party Central Committee, has left the country. He was on a vacation in Bulgaria at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary. The guest was seen off by Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and by responsible officials at the BCP Central Committee. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Aug 80 p 1 AU]

'SWINDLES,' 'LIES' BY 'BOURGEOIS' WESTERN PRESS CRITICIZED

AU191850 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Aug 80 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "No Conciliation in the Ideological Sphere"]

[Text] Mankind needs peace. Mankind wants peace. That is why it is turning hopefully toward everybody capable of ensuring it peaceful living conditions. That is why the prestige of the policy of peaceful coexistence, the policy of detente and disarmament is increasing--the prestige of the policy assiduously and untiringly advanced for years by the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community in international relations; the prestige of the policy promoted, by means of its entire authority, by the communist, workers and democratic movements in capitalist countries and supported by the activity and engagement of young independent states.

If we can say, and certainly do say with justification, that detente has become a political reality in the present decade, then it is undoubtedly the result of the emphatic changes that had taken place in the correlation of world class forces in favor of socialism and peace.

In the capitalist world, too, a striking differentiation is taking place as regards the attitude toward matters of ensuring peace and of advancing the principles of peaceful coexistence. Not every government, particularly not on the European Continent, is willing to follow quite without reservation, and without adopting a critical attitude, the dangerous, risky U.S. policy, into which it is being driven by imperialist military-industrial circles and of which Carter and his administration have become spokesmen. Self-evidently, this fact does not lead us to the illusion that development is moving in a straight line, that it is possible to slacken in the struggle, or that even critical bourgeois governments are not apt to succumb to American pressure and to maintain and consolidate the "holy alliance" in the anticommunist battle.

Every day life provides us with proof of this. Let us just recall the recent grain embargo, which was also joined--under U.S. pressure--by Canada, even though it is true that later it revised its standpoint; let us recall the U.S. extortion in connection with the boycott of the Olympic games; let us recall the American threats that this or that government cannot [nemuze] accept a partnership with communists. Just how "free" the free world feels under the constant barrage of these pressures, coercion and extortion it must judge itself, but the world of socialism will not let itself be blackmailed. One cannot negotiate with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community from positions of strength.

And still the reactionary forces of imperialism are furiously striving more and more to prevent the world development that is objectively directed toward consolidating the positions of peace and socialism. Swindles, which leave people breathless when exposed, exist. Just a few days ago, at the U.S. Democratic Party's convention, it was exposed how hypocritically U.S. President J. Carter had acted in signing the American-Soviet SALT II treaty. What is it all about? Paul Warnke, former head of the U.S. delegation at the negotiations on the SALT II treaty, has called it a scandal that the new nuclear strategy (the changed strategy of conducting a nuclear war against the USSR) had been worked out behind the back of the U.S. secretary of state, and that even he himself had not been informed about the envisaged change of strategy 2 years ago, when he was conducting the negotiations on the SALT II treaty with the Soviet side. At the same time, as P. Warnke stated, it has now become evident that even at that time the preparations for changing the strategy had been fully underway.

What can be added to this? We can still recall the President's broad smile after the signing of the document, which was received with hope by the whole world. And now the whole world is learning from authentic sources that it was a Judas' smile.

In the present class-divided world there live side by side states with different social systems; and, in the light of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, these states must look for a way to coexist, for a way which can ensure peace for all mankind. A policy of peaceful coexistence, of understanding and cooperation among nations, a policy excluding the solution of international problems by military conquest and aggression--this is the only alternative, the only chance for life on this planet. It is high time for all those who are responsible for the destinies of peoples in their countries, for the destiny of their nations, to realize this.

We cannot be indifferent toward the fact that the reactionary forces of imperialism are striving to frustrate detente and enhance tension by feverish armament. In the aggravation of the situation a bad, evil role is played by all bourgeois instruments of ideology, including the communications media. In their overwhelming majority they are not contributing toward the policy of peaceful coexistence and understanding, but evoking distrust and fear, and generally shaping the public opinion in their countries in a negative manner. Their endeavor to foist on their readers, listeners and viewers the opinion that some kind of "Soviet threat" exists, and that this threat is forcing the West to feverish armament, is outright criminal.

Yes, we know that the only sphere where there is no conciliation is the sphere of ideological battle; and that it is impossible for a man standing on a certain class position to jump over his own shadow. But this is not what we are concerned with in our polemics. What we take exception to are the methods used by a part of the bourgeois press, which unscrupulously swindles and lies in describing real socialism to its readers; in interpreting in its own manner the intentions of Soviet foreign policy; and in supplying "informed" pictures of the life of people in the USSR, CSSR and other socialist countries, or in states that have chosen the socialist orientation.

We take exception to the human moral and journalistic ethics manifested by a bourgeois journalist shedding crocodile tears over the fate of one so-called dissident, or a group of so-called dissidents, neither the life nor the professional existence of whom is threatened; while the very same journalist remains cool, indifferent and unconcerned toward the assassination of thousands and hundreds of thousands of people in Chile, El Salvador, Afghanistan or Bolivia. We take exception to such qualities of the bourgeois journalists, if they are left untouched by the racist genocides in Africa, if they are left unmoved by the liquidation of millions of people in Kampuchea--in the way this happened under the Pol Pot regime, which would have been incapable of reigning for even a day without imperialist assistance--and if they do not smart under the knowledge of the true tragedies experienced by the people in the world. Or is the life of the 25 million black citizens discriminated against in the United States not drastic enough? Is the fate of the millions of unemployed, of the hundreds of millions of the hungry and humiliated, scarcely worthy of attention? Not that the bourgeois newspapers would not write at all about these matters, but mostly they carry information that is frequently not objective but objectivistic; information which seemingly "rouses the conscience," but by implication looks for excuses and alibis for phenomena that are exclusively the fruit of a profiteering capitalist policy.

On the other hand, certain communications media are simply wallowing in slanders and lies about the socialist countries. After all, it is their mission to vilify real socialism and to discourage the people in their countries from adopting it, and in this endeavor they are not even satisfied with the Jesuits' motto that the end justifies the means. They cannot deny the existence of real socialism, so they strive to blacken it. [paragraph continues]

Do you think that a reader of the bourgeois press receives objective information about our country? Or that he is told how our people live and work, what problems they have, how they are provided for in their old age or in sickness? Or that he is told anything about our educational system, our culture? On the other hand he will be informed that this or that dissident has coughed or sighed; that the only writer whom, according to these media, our cultured nations have ever had, have or will have, is doing creative work in Vienna; and that Mlynar or somebody else has written a script for a slanderous film about Czechoslovakia. One could count on the fingers of one hand the names of the people--always the same names, names which increasingly do not mean anything to our people, to say nothing of the young generation--whom the bourgeois communications media present as the center of the world, as the cultural elite and the "suffering" nation. From time to time they pull these props out into the daylight; from time to time--particularly when anniversaries approach--they make use of them for rabid anticommunist propaganda. The same thing is happening also this year, in connection with the international assistance of socialist countires to our fatherland.

The reason is that in one thing they have experienced a shock--they have not succeeded in cultivating an opposition in our country; they have not succeeded in eroding socialism from within. They themselves must occasionally state that the so-called charterites who lack both support and united interests, have been disappointed in their hopes. And so they at least use their names for creating in their own countries the impression that zechoslovakia is a country that is neither free nor democratic--just look what is happening to the dissidents! But what should happen to them? We could scarcely find a state that would be so tolerant and generous as ours was, after August 1968. What, a female journalist cannot write against the socialist state in a socialist state, in the socialist press? And this excites them? But what about the young West German worker who had been sacked--and the court confirmed the sacking--just because he wore an anti-Strauss pin? This does not excite them? Can they not grasp that a person demonstrably violating the law, subverting the republic and harming socialism cannot hold a responsible post? But on the other hand they are capable of grasping that people are banned from pursuing their profession just because of their political conviction, although they in no way violate the laws of their country? It is herein that their hypocrisy, their phariseism lies; it is here that our ethics and theirs part ways.

Actually, we do not expect them to toss praises about our country, our system. We, too, have problems and shortcomings; we, too, are looking for ways to solve and resolve this or that. But what we want is that they should write the truth; that their information be objective, and not dreamt up and distorted because only truthful information can contribute toward mutual understanding and comprehension--because it is only this kind of stream of information exchange that the Final Act of the Helsinki conference has in mind. Naturally, we cannot accede to such an original interpretation of detente which foists on us its own ideology, its own idea of freedom and democracy, it own way of life, and what we absolutely cannot accept is the claim that everything done by them is good, and everything done by us bad.

However, it is not easy for most bourgeois information media to write truthfully about real socialism. They would have to admire, willy-nilly, that we are honestly and purposefully striving to build an order that is a thousand times freer and more democratic than any system before; that in our country it is not a bagful of money that is the greatest value but the working man; that the care for his happiness and well-being is the purpose of the policy of our communist parties; and that we are building a society in which everyone (and not only wealthy and privileged people) will be satisfied and well-off. [paragraph continues]

Yet in the eyes of the bourgeois information media and their masters this is the greatest crime of socialism. We, however, gladly confess such a "crime."

Thus we appreciate more those individuals in the capitalist society and in the bourgeois information media who dissociate themselves in one form or another from diatribes, who do not resort to intentional lies and spurious reports and who are trying--to the extent allowed by their class bias--to see reality as it is and to write about it objectively. They are not many but they are journalists whom we respect and admire, even though they are standing on a different class barricade. We are always happy to welcome such people in our country, furnish them with all information and enable them to obtain a clear picture and to judge for themselves how huge and shameless the lies are which their colleagues feed their readers.

Our readers certainly did not fail to take note of the testimony by the British journalist Philip Jacobson of the rightwing SUNDAY TIMES who eyewitnessed how the "absolutely reliable reports' on Afghanistan are made by Western diplomats or in the Western information media. "Referring to 'diplomatic sources' journalists reported, for instance, that the village of Gulbuhar has been destroyed. When I drove through the village it was intact," the British journalist writes. "It is certain that the Western press enthusiastically receives assertions by biased sources about the events in the country. Journalists like to repeat ad nauseam reports on alleged losses of Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan, reports claiming that Soviets soldiers are even being murdered in the streets of Kabul in daytime. Had all these 'reliable reports' on the Soviet losses been true, more Soviet soldiers would have been killed in Afghanistan than ever came to this country; even twice as many as the number of Americans who died in Vietnam at the time of the greatest escalation of the Vietnamese War," Philip Jacobson states in conclusion.

Someone may ask how it is possible that the rightwing SUNDAY TIMES published something like this. The answer is simple--even the bourgeois press cannot carry on its lies to the point of absurdity. It must maintain the semblance of respectability so as not to lose the readers' trust, all the more since facts and reality represent a relentless confrontation.

Lack of respectability, distortions, mendacity and demagogy--these are striking features of many of the present bourgeois information media, even official agencies frequently do not avoid, or do not want to avoid, such features. L'HUMANITE gave examples of obvious disinformation disseminated by the French AFP agency. "The AFP management," the paper writes, "issues and when the need arises, produces 'reports' in a spirit which is always favorable for the Western standpoint. In this respect the French agency matches American agencies, whose least concern in their reports from Afghanistan is the search for truth," L'HUMANITE writes. Among the examples listed is the lie on a "battle for Kabul" as well as the slander forged by the Americans about Afghan athletes who took part in the Olympic games in Moscow.

How easy it would be to pay them back in their own manner, to fabricate lies, to piece together truth and half-truth, to construe nonsense, yet journalists from the socialist countries will never sink low enough to resort to such methods. We do not need them. White will always be white and black will always be black. Truth will always come out like wheat that is separated from the chaff. We are defending and will succeed in defending the noble ideas of socialism, peace and social progress. The malevolent writing in the bourgeois information media will have no impact on the reality of real socialism, on the fact that people in various parts of the world have chosen, are chosing and will undoubtedly still choose the path toward a more just human society. [paragraph continues]

Nevertheless, we will always speak out and protest against lies, even if they are repeated a hundred times, because they might become instilled in people's minds as apparent truth. We will expose the methods of a part of the bourgeois press whose irresponsibility and mendacity not only creates false illusions about the freedom, democracy and humaneness of the capitalist order but, primarily, contributes to the process of deterioration of international relations. It is our right and duty.

It is, however, our greatest duty to promote in every way the upswing of socialism and to see to it that we master all tasks and solve all problems better than before, in order to show in practice the attractive example of real socialism, which--despite all shortcomings, all the ailments of its youth--is the very best thing for the life and work of millions of ordinary people and opens prospects for the working people as no other social order on this planet. However, we must constantly bear in mind that the struggles we are waging are not easy; that wanting a great deal also means to contribute a great deal to the all-social efforts; that what matters are deeds and not words; and that the creation of material and intellectual values is that which is decisive, and all of us are taking part in this creation.

CTK REPORTS ON RELATIONS, TRADE WITH AFGHANISTAN

LD192336 Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Prague--The relations between Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan, which celebrates its national day on Tuesday, are based on traditional friendship of nations of the two countries and their common aims in the construction of progressive and just societies.

The Czechoslovak people stands on the side of the Afghan people in its struggle against the (?attack) of international imperialism and reaction and in the defense of revolutionary achievements, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. Czechoslovakia will continue also in the future (?giving) Afghanistan and its people full support and solidarity by expanding economic cooperation between the two countries.

An example of the traditional Czechoslovak-Afghan contacts is the town of Pol-e Khumri in Baghlan Province, where Czechoslovak specialists have been working for twenty years in a mining company which is the chief supplier of coal for the whole country. Czechoslovak specialists have also been asked to help Afghanistan in prospecting and later in coal mining on Herat Province. In the Ghori cement works in Pol-e Khumri, for which Czechoslovakia supplied equipment twenty years ago. Czechoslovak specialists have been aiding their Afghan colleagues ever since.

Czechoslovakia has supplied production lines to a [word indistinct] processing plant in Qandahar, equipment for a sugar mill in Baghlan, processing both sugar beet and sugar cane.

Czechoslovak farmers introduced the growing of sugar beet in Afghanistan years ago, and it later became one [words indistinct] crops in the country.

Czechoslovakia has supplied equipment for a slaughter house in Kabul and (?other) food processing and chemical plants.

Czechoslovakia also exports to Afghanistan diesel engines, pumps, motorcycles, trolley buses and Tatra trucks.

Czechoslovakia imports from Afghanistan [word indistinct] raw cotton, hides and furs, raisins, walnuts, oil seeds and spices.

In the 1977-1979 period trade exchange between the two countries increased about three times. Afghanistan's status of an observer (?of) the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance will further contribute to the development of relations between the two countries on a firm footing.

BARCAK RECEIVES SOVIET TRADE DELEGATION

LD200144 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Andrej Barcak, minister of foreign trade, received in Prague today, a Soviet delegation, led by Nikolay Komarov, deputy minister of foreign trade. During a friendly conversation they examined questions of bilateral commercial and economic cooperation, especially in the period after 1980.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA LAUDS CSSR 'FLEXIBLE' VISA PRACTICES

AU191516 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Aug 80 p 6

[Article by Zdenek Vanicek, head of the Passport and Visa Department of the consular sector of the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs: "CSSR's Visa Policy; Fulfilling the Spirit of the Final Act"]

[Excerpts] Because of its geographical position Czechoslovakia belongs to countries extensively visited by foreigners. While in 1975 a total of 13,855,295 persons from abroad visited our country, last year their number reached 18,349,871. We owe this growth not only to our favorable position and many sights and beauties, but one of the reasons for this is also the flexible visa policy of our state, a policy completely fulfilling by its content the aforementioned provisions [of the "basket three" sections entitled "Interhuman Contacts" and "Traveling for Private and Professional Reasons"] contained in the CSCE Final Act. Of the more than 18 million foreigners who visited the CSSR in 1979, 1,122,726 were subject to mandatory visas; the majority of these--414,926--arrived from the FRG; 275,714 from Austria; 68,633 from Italy; 43,550 from the United States; 35,362 from France; 34,073 from Sweden and so forth.

The present Czechoslovak visa formalities have been reduced practically to the minimum. A foreigner can apply at any CSSR representative office [zastupitelsky urad] for a visa. He fills out a small, simple form that contains the most basic personal data. Moreover, his application serves as statistical data.

The overwhelming majority of our representative offices issue visas while one waits, or within 48 hours at the latest. The only exceptions are the very exposed [exponovane] representative offices, such as, for example, the CSSR Embassy in Bonn, its consular and visa section in Cologne on the Rhine, where--in view of the immense number of visa applicants--it takes longer to obtain a visa, particularly during the summer months, but no longer than the "usual" time it takes Czechoslovak citizens to obtain a visa from some European capitalist states.

Only a minimum number of visa applications are subject to the approval of appropriate offices in the CSSR; in 98 percent of the cases the particular CSSR representative office abroad decides on the granting of the visa immediately and on the spot.

Thus the Czechoslovak visa practices are, without doubt, one of the most flexible in the world. The practices do not contain any elements of discrimination and are the reflection of sincere CSSR efforts for an overall fulfillment of the Final Act's provisions.

Compared with that, the visa practices of many capitalist states are much more complicated. Thus, for example, a United States visa takes 10 days to get and, moreover, the U.S. Embassy reserves the right to invite the Czechoslovak visa applicant to its Prague office for an "interview." The FRG issues a visa immediately, but the holder can make use of it only after 9 days, during which time its validity might be rescinded.

The CSSR, fulfilling the provisions of the Final Act, has submitted to several West European proposals for concluding agreements on easing mutual visa regulations. It is not the CSSR's fault that, for example, Italy has not at all replied to the Czechoslovak proposals and that Great Britain has been "studying" the proposal for almost two and half years now.

EMIGRE ZDENEK MLYNAR CALLED 'WELL-PAID ANTICOMMUNIST'

LD191018 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] From time to time in the West they dust off one of the figures from the political waxworks of the Czechoslovak post-August emigres in order to insult socialism in Czechoslovakia for a hefty fee. Recently this painful role has been played by Zdenek Mlynar. We have, therefore, devoted the following note to his political profile:

Perhaps no one of the entire collection of suspicious figures of the post-August Czechoslovak emigres is able to turn political somersaults as well as Zdenek Mlynar. He has almost professionally mastered, and still practices today, more or less successfully, the art of flowing with the tide. Even at the outset of his doubtful career, in 1951, he used to send the CPCZ Central Committee letters containing denunciations of alleged enemies within the party. At that time he tried to adopt the stance of an uncompromising leftwinger with the fond aim of climbing the social ladder of the political life of the time. In 1968, as if moved by the sweep of a magic wand, without the slightest compunction, he reversed his stance and with unprecedented energy attacked the very foundations of the social system in Czechoslovakia. This won him for a short time the function of secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and a passing aura of a man of the so-called socialism with a human face. Zdenek Mlynar thus placed himself in the ranks of those who betrayed the working class, the communist party and, later, even the land of their birth.

In the West today he presents himself as a reforming communist, but he is in fact a well-paid anticommunist. Mlynar even tries to theorize about international policy. Recently he was heard stating one could visualize even other alternatives to the present balance of forces in Europe. That therefore is why it is allegedly necessary to seek other forms of European settlement than the current one; in other words, to revise the settlement of the European Continent which arose as a consequence of the defeat of German fascism in World War II. Zdenek Mlynar thus added his voice to that of the West German reaction, especially to that of the revanchists, yearning for revenge. He joined those who hate Czechoslovakia. His character and his longing to climb upwards again have brought him to the camp of fervent enemies of peaceful coexistence. Such is the end of a man who tried to present himself as a reformer of socialism.

LEADING GOVERNMENT BODIES DISCUSS HARVEST PROGRESS

LD191748 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front, and the federal government have discussed the progress of the harvest so far.

They noted that thanks to the endeavor of the farmers and the permanent care afforded to agriculture by our society it has been possible this year to achieve in the majority of crops, grain above all, fairly good yields. This is being confirmed also by the results achieved so far in the harvest work carried out by the agricultural enterprises and districts which have already completed their tasks.

The decisive task of the current situation is to harvest grain with as little loss as possible, including straw. This is also important because the fields must be emptied for a timely preparation of the next crop. As a result of delays in the ripening of some crops there is an exceptional concentration of work. Together with the harvest of grain it is necessary to harvest all fodder, to continue in the collection of vegetables and fruit, start hop picking, and harvest potatoes, sugar beet, and fodder for the winter and corn for grain. The timely and qualitative fulfillment of these tasks, which are of determining significance for the production of meat, milk and other foodstuffs, demands not only exceptional concentration and utilization of the forces and means of agriculture, but also increased attention and the aid of all society.

The Presidium of the party Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front and the federal government therefore appeal to cooperative farmers, workers of state farms and other agricultural enterprises and organizations to step up further their existing endeavor and initiative, to carry out all harvest work more speedily and to a good standard, and to ensure timely autumn sowing in order to create advantageous prerequisites for the yields in the 1st year of the Seventh 5-Year plan. Further, following the harvest, the stored grain and other products are to be properly looked after and fodder is to be used with the utmost responsibility and in a rational way.

The ministries of agriculture and food, and other organizations concerned with the management of agriculture, are obliged to contribute to the further fulfillment of the existing tasks through their flexible and effective managerial work and high-standard checking.

At the same time the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front, and the federal government underline that the mastering of harvest work is an all-national task. They put it, therefore, to plants, enterprises and organizations, all branches of the national economy, to help agriculture in the harvest and other work of the summer and autumn by providing means of transportation, and by releasing qualified workers in order to strengthen crews operating and maintaining agricultural technology. All contractors must supply agriculture consistently. The national committees must ensure the necessary help for agriculture in transportation and storage, including help provided by offices, institutions, schools and city dwellers. More help is to be provided also by the Czechoslovak People's Army.

Our highest state bodies are appealing to the organizations of the National Front to organize voluntary labor groups to help agriculture, above all in the harvesting of hay, fooder, vegetables, fruit, potatoes and sugar beet. At the same time they express the conviction that the endeavor of farmers to ensure the feeding of the people will be supported by all our citizens also through the economic use of foodstuffs and see to it that neither families nor catering organizations waste food. The Presidium of the party Central Committee praises the work of party bodies, organizations and communists and orders them to continue to stand at the forefront of the all-national endeavor for the successful fulfillment of tasks for 1980.

The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front and the federal government express the conviction that the need to afford the necessary help to agriculture will meet with understanding and initiative from citizens and organizations, and that a contribution will thus be made to ensuring high standards of food supplies to our people, to the strengthening of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs, and that good prerequisites for the start of the Seventh 5-Year Plan will be made.

The conclusion says that our people have learned through their own experience that peaceful construction work, and the united work of towns and villages in the implementation of the line of the 15th congress of the party, is a reliable path to the further development of our country and to ensuring the existing high living standards. The successful mastering of this year's agricultural work will amount to another important step along this path.

DAMAGE TO INSURED PROPERTY BY RAINS ESTIMATED

AU181546 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 14 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Prague, CTK--The torrential rains and hailstorms that hit the Czech lands during the summer months caused to insured property and produce alone damages totaling Kcs185 million. The hardest hit were the North Moravian and East Bohemian regions; the least damage so far reported is in South Moravia. The insurance company has received from the whole of the Czech Socialist Republic 22,000 claims totaling Kcs40 million for damages to the real estate and private property of citizens and organizations. Agricultural organizations are claiming from the insurance company Kcs145 million for produce destroyed by flooding.

HOFFMANN VISITS NUCLEAR POWER SITE AT DUKOVANY

LD200146 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, today visited the construction site of the nuclear power station at Dukovany.

He familiarized himself with the progress of work on the main parts of the project, viewed the enterprise's health center and conferred with officials of the site's party committee, the construction trade union council and leading economic workers.

BRIEFS

TRACTOR EXPORTS--The Motokov enterprise has been exporting tractors to New Zealand for 10 years. It took the enterprise 7 years to sell 1,000 tractors there; but during the last 3 years alone already 1,000 tractors were sold there. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 12 Aug 80 p 5 AU]

ENVOY TO KUWAIT--Gustav Husak, president of the republic, has nominated Jan (Straka) ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Czechoslovakia in the state of Kuwait, for a permanent residence in Baghdad. At the same time, he decided to recall Miroslav Jiraska from this post. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 13 Aug 80 LD]

LEUSCHNER VIEWS HONECKER-SCHMIDT MEETING, ANDERSON REVELATIONS

DW191734 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1713 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Guenter Leuschner's weekly foreign policy review "The World Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow"]

[Excerpt] Last week, dear listeners, the date and place of the upcoming meeting between Erich Honecker and Federal Chancellor Schmidt was announced officially. When our State Council chairman several weeks ago was asked about this working visit and its significance by English publisher Maxwell he answered: "I believe that the most important contribution to peace that can be made by FRG and GDR Germans is a further normalization of relations between the two German states in compliance with the international law and the support to all proposals which are aimed at dismantling international tensions." Elsewhere in this interview he said: "The policy of confrontation, which at present is being pursued by the United States, must not be allowed to be transferred to our continent. The existence of a normal situation on this continent is a question of vital interest for all Europeans, including FRG and GDR citizens and their neighbors."

The fact that it is of vital interest that the policy of confrontation must not be allowed to be transferred to Europe is shown by reports of the American journalist Anderson which since last weekend have made so much dust fly in Washington. In a series of articles Anderson revealed U.S. Government plans for temporary occupation of parts of Iran in a large-scale military operation scheduled for mid-October of this year, under the pretext of freeing the U.S. Embassy staff. President Carter, Anderson says, had approved of these plans and in so doing proceeded from the premise that their implementation shortly before the American presidential election will trigger a political crisis, which might be beneficial to him, Carter, during the election.

Even if we discard the domestic policy aspect and the veracity of all the denials, which official Washington has assailed Anderson with since last Saturday, a man who is known to be influential, the following still remains: After Washington's abortive military adventure in April nobody can really doubt U.S. readiness for venturing another, more massive military strong-arm with the aim of changing the situation in Iran once again for the benefit of imperialism, irrespective of the world political consequences of such a venture in a geographically and economically very dangerous region. This alone, meaning the possibility of the U.S. policy in 1980. The veracity of Anderson's revelations is greater than the veracity of the official denials. After all, wasn't it only technical failure that prevented a dramatic aggravation of the crisis in April? During the time of Dulles the United States pursued the policy of balancing on the brink of war. It seems as though Dulles has risen from the grave.

ERFURT 16 MAY POWERPLANT ACCIDENT REPORTED

DW200840 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1800 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Report on several explosions in the Erfurt-Gispersleben thermopowerplant of the Erfurt energy combine on 16 May]

[Summary] The explosions and subsequent fires in the Erfurt-Gispersleben thermopower-plant caused damage totaling M2.8 million. Fire departments had the blaze under control by 0615 hours, but their work was not completely finished until the next day, at 1918 hours.

"The cause of the explosion and of the subsequent fire: The boilerman had neglected to carry out just one necessary operation. A coal-dust explosion occurred followed by a chain reaction. All this happened just because one single operation was neglected."

Investigations into the causes have revealed that "constant violations" of safety regulations were tolerated. To some extent operation instructions for the personnel were nonexistent, and "parts in the safety regulations book on the technical instructions were spotty." Not all members of the managerial staff had proved their qualifications, and in part the personnel "had not been familiarized with the functional schemes."

Controls were rare, and if carried out, they were superficial. "False reports on the implementation of requirements by the combine management were submitted." All this reflected "indifference and irresponsibility in a field which is one of the most important sectors of the national economy."

Comrade Rauchhaus, the manager of the Erfurt energy combine, said that although investigations have not yet been concluded it is definite that the combine, especially this Erfurt-Gispersleben power plant, has cadre problems which "have resulted from the development of the plant into a thermopower plant and its great supply task for the city of Erfurt." Cadres have been assigned to the plant which "subsequently turned out to be unsuited for this assignament," he said.

The accident in the Erfurt-Gispersleben thermopowerplant will have an aftermath, of course. "Charges have been brought against the responsible director, his deputy, and against the responsible people of the shift, down to the boilerman. They will be answerable to the charges in court in the next several weeks."

SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA DEMANDED IN LETTER TO WALDHEIM

AU191014 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] New York (ADN)--In a note to Dr Kurt Waldheim, secretary-general of the United Nations Organization, disseminated over the weekend, the GDR advocates complete international isolation of the South African racist regime. In this document the GDR explains the urgency of efficient measures by listing South Africa's continued aggression against neighboring states, the occupation of Namibia and the terror of the regime against the colored majority of the South African population.

The GDR emphatically advocates the comprehensive enforcement of the Security Council Resolutions concerning an arms embargo against South Africa, and supports the convocation of an international conference on sanctions against the apartheid regime.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND CARRIES ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

Congratulations to Congo

AU181550 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, conveyed a cable of congratulations to Col Denis Sassou-N'Guesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers Party, president of the republic, head of the state and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of the Congo.

The cable reads: On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the people of the GDR as well as in my own name I convey the most cordial greetings and congratulations to you, the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers Party and the friendly people of the People's Republic of the Congo on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the Congolese revolution.

The GDR people harbor high esteem for the striving of the Congolese people to enforce progressive social economic transformations under the leadership of the Congolese Workers Party and to build a society free of exploitation, and congratulate them on the achievements made.

Permit me to express the conviction that the friendly relations between our parties and states will continue to develop and deepen in the interest of the common struggle for the securing of peace and for the benefit of our peoples. Permit me to wish the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers Party, the people of the People's Republic of the Congo and you personally further success in the struggle for a peaceful and secure future.

Congratulations to India

AU181540 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR, Council of Ministers, sent the following cable of congratulations to the president of the Republic of India, Sanjiva Reddy, and its prime minister, Indira Ghandi, on the 33d anniversary of the proclamation of India's independence:

The 33d anniversary of India's accession to independence is a welcome occasion for us to convey cordial greetings and congratulations to you, esteemed Mr President, and you, esteemed Mrs Prime Minister, and the government and the people of the Republic of India, on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the people of the GDR.

We in the GDR follow with great interest the noteworthy efforts and significant successes of the friendly Indian people and their leadership in the further economic and social development of your large country. The initiatives you took for the preservation of peace and security meet with high esteem in our country.

We have cause to rejoice at the friendly affiliation and mutually advantageous cooperation which has developed in the course of decades between our peoples and states. Rest assured that our country will continue to pay the greatest attention to the future consolidation of these friendly and fruitful relations in the future, too. We convey best wishes for further success, happiness and prosperity to you, esteemed Mr President and esteemed Mrs Prime Minister, as well as to the Indian people.

Congratulations to Afghanistan

AU201031 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Aug 80 p 1

[Dispatch from Berlin: "Linked in Soldiarity With the People of Afghanistan--GDR Cable on 61st Independence Anniversary"]

[Text] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, has sent a congratulatory cable to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Democratic People's Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRP].

The cable reads: On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the people of the GDR we convey fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations to you, the Central Committee of the Democratic People's Party, the Revolutionary Council and the people of the DRA on the 61st anniversary of Afghanistan national independence.

The GDR is following in solidarity the struggle by Afghanistan patriots, under the leadership of the Democratic People's Party, to secure independence and peace, social progress and a happy future for your country.

The Afghan people will succeed in continuing the path of antifeudalistic and national-democratic revolution and defending it against the attacks of external and internal reaction.

We rejoice in taking this opportunity of your national celebration to renew our conviction that the comprehensive relations of friendly affiliation and fraternal cooperation between the GDR and the DRA will continue to develop in the interest of peace and progress and for the benefit of our two peoples.

We wish the Afghan people new success, and you personally, health and creative strength in your responsible activity.

AFGHAN CHARGE HOSTS RECEPTION ON ANNIVERSARY

LD192216 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] The charge d'affaires of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the GDR, Zaman (Kotyal), held a reception in Berlin today on the 61st anniversary of his country's national independence. Present were Gerhard Grueneberg, Werner Walde, Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and other personages of GDR public life, as well as foreign diplomats.

HONECKER GREETS VENEZUELAN CP LEADERS ON REELECTION

AU181243 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, sent cables of congratulations to Gustavo Machado, chairman of the Communist Party of Venezuela, and Jesus Faria, secretary-general of the party's Central Committee, on their reelection.

The cable to Gustavo Machado reads:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and in my own name, I congratulate you most cordially on your reelection as chairman of the Communist Party of Venezuela.

I wish you success in your high office in the interest of the working people of Venezuela and the international revolutionary movement.

The cable to Jesus Faria reads:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and in my own name I convey fraternal militant greetings to you on your reelection as secretary-general of the Communist Party of Venezuela.

I wish you much success in your responsible office for the benefit of your homeland and our joint socialist cause.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE HONORS PERU'S JORGE DEL PRADO ON BIRTHDAY

AU181554 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Aug 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Berlin (ND)--The SED Central Committee sent cordial congratulations to Jorge del Prado, secretary general of the Peruvian Communist Party, on his 70th birthday. The message signed by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, reads:

I convey cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings to you on your 70th birthday on behalf of the SED Central Committee as well as in my own name.

Since early youth you have been standing in the ranks of the democratic and workers movements of Peru. A fellow struggler of Jose Carlos Mariategui, co-founder of the Peruvian Communist Party and its secretary-general, you dedicated all your life to serving the Peruvian workers class and as their revolutionary spearhead, in the face of decades of persecution and cruel incarceration.

Your indefatigable work at the head of the Peruvian Communist Party is deeply linked with the struggle for peace, democracy, social progress and anti-imperialist solidarity.

The GDR communists know and esteem you as a friend of the first socialist state on German soil. The close and fraternal cooperation between the SED and the Peruvian Communist Party is linked with your name.

I wish you, dear Comrade Jorge del Prado, continuing good health and creative strength for the benefit of the Peruvian people and our joint communist cause.

CUBAN YOUTH DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO BERLIN

LD200150 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1140 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin--The Cuban delegation attending the friendship meeting of GDR and Cuban youth led by Luis Orlando Dominguez, first secretary of the National Committee of the Union of Cuban Youth, visited on Tuesday morning the GDR state border with West Berlin. They were welcomed at the Brandenburg Gate by Col Manfred Hummel, deputy commandant of the GDR capital, Berlin.

After signing the city commandant's guest book Luis Orlando Dominguez paid tribute to the high readiness and watchfulness of the soldiers, noncommissioned officers and officers.

During the afternoon the young Cubans will sightsee in Berlin and take a steamer journey on the Berlin lakes.

DPA NOTES INCREASED INTRA-GERMAN TRADE FIGURES

LD200848 Hamburg DPA in German 0106 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Berlin, 20 Aug (DPA)--Intra-German trade increased considerably during the first half of 1980. The volume of trade between the GDR and the Federal Republic increased by 30.3 percent compared with the same period last year. According to a spokesman for the Federal Economics Ministry in Berlin, the accelerated increase at the end of last year is thus continuing at a faster pace.

Whereas exports to the GDR, amounting to 2,714 million units of account, increased by more than 30 percent, imports from the GDR rose by 38.4 percent to 2,987 million units of account. Even though areas such as oil, mineral oil products, chemical products and nonferrous metals underwent substantial price increases, it is still certain that trade expanded "on a broad scale."

By a strong increase in its sales, the GDR increased its balance of trade surplus from 70 million units of account during the first half of 1979 to 273 million units of account.

The Federal Republic's exports increased by 628 million units of account, a reduction occurring only in respect of iron, steel and mining products. In the case of the latter, this can be explained by the fact that during the weather conditions during the first half of 1979, which led to an energy shortage in the GDR, very large quantities of anthracite were mined on a short-term basis.

Imports from the GDR increased by 829 million units of account. Half of this total increase was attributable to mineral oil products. By adjusting to the increased world market prices, the GDR was able to substantially increase its revenue while increasing the quantities of goods supplied by only a small amount.

LAMPL GANG MEMBER SENTENCED TO 10 YEARS IMPRISONMENT

LD181636 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1414 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin, 18 Aug (ADN)--The Rostock Bezirk court today sentenced to 10 years imprisonment Peter Scheffler from Berlin (West), agent of the criminal Lampl gang controlled by the intelligence services, for crimes under Paragraphs 105 and 213 of the Penal Code, involving misuse of the transit agreement.

The previously convicted agent, in his capacity as driver, courier and canvaser of members of the gang, was continuously involved in the preparation and execution of subversive crimes of the Lampl gang against the GLR. In this, and on behalf of the gang members Michael Franke and Michael Dorn, he systematically and deliberately misued the transit routes as well as, in the guise of tourist, the GDR's generous travel and visiting regulations.

The agent arranged for cars used in the gang's crimes to be specially prepared in West Berlin car workshops. During the trial it was repeatedly proved that the Lampl gang, in order to disguise and promote its criminal acts, maintains close relations with intelligence branches and editorial offices of the Springer press in the FRG and Berlin (West). The Fiat 124A car used in the crime, registration number B-K615, was impounded.

FRG CITIZEN SENTENCED FOR 'ROWDY-LIKE BEHAVIOR'

AU181553 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Aug 80 p 2

[ADN report from Berlin: "FRG Citizen Sentenced for Rowdy-Like Behavior"]

[Text] On 14 August, the Potsdam-Stadt Kreis court sentenced FRG citizen Karl-Heinz Engels to five months imprisonment for a crime committed under Section 139 of the Penal Code. The perpetrator had resisted routine control on 12 August on the D-345 transit train at the Griebnitzsee border checkpoint and had offended and slandered the border control officials on duty.

MIKLOS: NEW U.S. DOCTRINE ENTAILS FIRST-STRIKE CAPABILITY

AU191558 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Aug 80 p 4

[Gabor Miklos article: "The United States: A Dangerous Directive"]

[Text] A document signed by President Carter last week is, in brief, called Presidential Directive 59. With this directive the President, who is also the commander-in-chief of the U.S. Armed Forces, has ordered the Pentagon to designate new potential targets for U.S. nuclear weapons. From now on--according to the order of the head of state--the U.S. Army's strategic weapons will be aimed primarily at Soviet military targets--missiles silos, airfields, barracks and so forth--and the centers of political direction. This is meant to be a new strategy, whose concocters have named it the strategy of "limited nuclear war." It is pointed out even by Western military experts: A surprise attack, the concept of a swift nuclear onslaught, is inherent in the recent development of U.S. military technology and the strategy of a "selective choice of targets."

As a matter of fact, the plan is not at all new: It is rightly recalled by the Soviet press that President Truman, who sent the inhabitants of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to their deaths at that time, favored a concept that was intended to ensure U.S. world hegemony through the surprise destruction of military targets on the Soviet Union's territory. However, the past decades have brought considerable changes in the international balance of power. Therefore, acceptance of the directive truly as the basis of political-military planning would be more unrealistic and dangerous than ever before. To be sure, its essence is that a nuclear war has been pronounced as a possible means for attaining political objectives. The MX missiles, Pershing II medium-range missiles and robot planes called cruise missiles are the main instruments of the new doctrine. By virtue of their nature, technical indexes and characteristics, all of them are capable of delivering a first strike and could thus initiate a new phase of the arms race. The fact that they are called means for a "limited nuclear war" is a misleading maneuver. It is suggested to the citizens of the Western countries that it is possible to survive such a war, that it would not annihilate human civilization and that, "in the last analysis, it would bring victory of the West."

Presidential Directive 59 has begun to be leaked out only now, at the beginning of the last act of the presidential campaign. It is typical that the President's decision has come as a surprise even for Secretary of State Muskie, who learned only from the newspapers of the White House's decision. Muskie's surprise is understandable, but even greater must have been the dismay of Washington's West European and Japanese allies. It is not only a question of not informing them--for the umpteenth time; to a large extent, they are endangered by the new strategy, because the Pentagon regards the medium-range missiles deployed in the European NATO countries as the fundamental instruments of Directive 59.

Brown, U.S. secretary of defense, (architect of the new doctrine, together with Brzezinski), made an attempt, following the announcement of the doctrine to assuage the anxieties of the NATO defense ministers and claimed, in a letter he has sent to the partners, that the plan brings about a diminishment of the danger of a nuclear war. However, even Western experts know well that this allegation is erronous and dangerous and that quite the opposite is true. Of course, there are many statements made in the fervor of the U.S. election struggle that serve to win certain circles of the voters and of extremist groups having vested interests in armament. However, the present step appears to be more and more dangerous than a mere electioneering device to win votes.

GOVERNMENT NOT TO USE FORCE AGAINST STRIKERS

Warsaw Press Conference

LD191944 Hamburg DPA in German 1809 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Aug--The Polish leadership has not instituted any measures to proceed with police against the striking workers. This assurance was given by Miroslaw Wojciechoski, in Warsaw today. Neither are there any plans to seal Gdansk off from the outside world. The government commission is refusing, however, to negotiate with the interfactory strike committee.

In the strike area, the warnings by Polish party leader Edward Gierek in his television address on Monday evening went unheard. The strike action continued to spread today and now extends practically across the whole coastal region from Szczeczin to Gdansk.

In the Polish leadership's view, the interfactory strike committee does not represent the work force. Its demands are not the original demands of the work forces. The body is in part interspresed with people who do not work in the Gdansk factories, said Wojciechowski, speaking to foreign journalists. The government commission, chaired by Deputy Premier Tadeusz Pyka, is prepared, however, to negotiate with the strike committees in the individual factories in the presence of representatives of the plant party organizations and trade unions.

Wojciechowski numbered among the antisocialist demands of the interfactory committee, among other things, that of founding free trade unions and abolishment of censorship. The leadership believes that the intention is to create through the free trade unions an institution for antisocialist activities. The existing trade unions are there to represent the interests of the workers. The demand to abolish censorship is linked with the attempt to introduce antisocialist activity into the mass media.

Wojciechowski gave his assurance that the Polish leadership is of the opinion that the situation would quiet down during the next few days. Already, some of the workers of the Lenin shipyard were gradually leaving the factory area. The INTERPRESS chief editor could not say when the Polish party's Central Committee would meet. The party's voivodship committee met in Szczeczin today and the Gdansk Voivodship committee met yesterday.

With regard to Edward Gierek's speech, Wojciechowski assured that it had clearly shown that on no account would the leadership diverge from the principles of the socialist system of society. On the contrary, there had until now sometimes been a failure to adhere to socialist norms. Socialist democracy would now be strengthened.

Wojciechowski said that Gierek's address had been received positively among the population. The address was not only addressed to the strikers but to all the people. It expressed the fact that the leadership understood the workers' situation and their problems. It recognized that there were certain misunderstandings and was accomodating the work force. However, it set consistent limits.

Wojciechowski said that the reason for the rejection o the interfactory strike committee was, among other things, that it had been formed after an agreement with the Lenin shipyard strike committee and management had already been reached and after the majority of workers had already left the dock area on Saturday. At that point, the original demands of the workers had already been met.

Wojciechowski denied reports according to which strikes have been called in the mines of Silesia.

The interfactory strike committee, meeting in the Gdansk Lenin shipyard, has meanwhile been joined by representatives from at least 170 plants.

Wojciechowski Interview

DW2006Z9 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1904 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Guenther Schubert interview with Miroslaw Wojciechowski, chief editor of the Polish news agency INTERPRESS, following international press conference in Warsaw on 19 August--recorded in English, fading into German translation]

[Text] [Question] Mr Wojciechowski, the strike is continuing after the speech by party chairman Gierek. Where do you go from here?

[Answer] Well, the speech by the first secretary was addressed not only to the strikers but to all of Polish society. I do not believe that the first secretary expected the strike to be discontinued directly after his speech. But the first secretary and the entire political leadership are sure that it will have an impact and that the social tensions will decrease.

[Question] You were in Gdansk, having come back today.

[Answer] Yes, I was there and returned last night.

[Question] What is the situation regarding the strikers; what are the developments?

[Answer] Well, as far as I know, some of the workers have left the shipyards.

[Question] But the others are still there?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Is it true that the Gdansk party secretary has set a deadline for the workers by which they must have left the shipyard?

[Answer] I do not know anything about that, and can neither confirm nor deny it. But I cannot imagine that he would say that.

[Question] According to news reports, police forces are being concentrated around Gdansk. According to information you have, is this true?

[Answer] I do not know. All I can tell you is that there are neither reasons nor plans to use police forces against the strikers. It may be a precautionary measure.

[Question] Thank you very much.

[Answer] Thanks.

'DIFFICULT SITUATION' CONTINUES IN SEVERAL VOIVODSHIPS

LD192050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] The difficult situation in a number of work enterprises was maintained today in Gdansk, Szczecin and Elblag voivodships. Among other things it concerns port and shipbuilding enterprises. Stoppages continue despite very considerable efforts made by management which is endeavouring to meet many demands. The essential part of the demands concerns pay problems, rising costs of maintaining families, problems of everyday life and supply shortages. The demands are being examined by the government commission in Gdansk led by Deputy Premier Tadeusz Pyka.

WARSAW TV REPORTS ON STRIKE DEVELOPMENTS

LD192132 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Voices in interview portions of program are unidentifiable]

[Excerpts] Work has come to a standstill in ports and ships with food cargo are standing idle. Production losses caused by stoppages are reducing the national income earmarked for sharing. Here is a film report from Gdansk:

In most work enterprises on the Gdansk coast the work stoppages are continuing, causing enormous economic losses. They make life difficult for the people living in the area.

[Reporter] Are you perhaps coming back from work?

[Male voice] Yes.

[Reporter] Where do you work?

[Answer indistinct]

[Reporter] Did you work today?

[Male voice] No. I'm on strike.

[Reporter] But you went to work, did you not?

[Male voice] [Words indistinct] we have been standing idle since Saturday.

[Reporter] Gentlemen, did you work today?

[Male voice] Of course. We are just returning. There were some disruptions, but we are working.

[Reporter] Where do you work?

[Male voice] In the construction industry.

[Female voice] Work is extremely hard in the supply industry. We are trying to provide food supplies to the population. We are receiving bread at night, and are working 24 hours a day. It is extremely difficult for us. We would like to have more transportation. [passage indistinct]

[Male voice] We want order and calm, at least so we can work efficiently.

[Announcer] Now about the ports on the Polish coast. These are the Gdansk port lanes. Ships waiting to enter the port are lying here to unload cargo brought for Poland: fodder, raw materials for industry, 130,000 tons of oil, cereals and citrus fruit.

Captains of many smaller vessels standing in the Gdansk port have taken their ships out into the port lanes without the aid of pilots or tugs. At present there are 34 vessels stationary in the lanes of the Gdansk and Gdynia ports. At the docks of these ports there are also 34 ships waiting to be unloaded--altogether that makes 68 vessels of various flags. It is difficult to account for the exact foreign currency losses due to the unmet deadlines for unloading.

On average we pay $5,000 fine for every 24 hours of extended stay for each ship. Today we lost about $1.5 million. For keeping an unloaded tanker of foreign flag in the port too long we have to pay $7,500 every 24 hours. Such a vessel has been standing idle in the northern port since Friday. Without the tugs such a big ship cannot leave. In the warehouses of the port of Gdansk there are 75,000 tons of lemons waiting to be transported into the interior. The conditions under which this popular fruit is stored might turn them rotten. The cargo holds of the ships standing idle in Gdynia contain a few thousand tons of concentrated fodder destined for our agriculture.

So we have not unloaded a single ship and we have not released a single vessel for a foreign shipowner. We pay $25,000 in fines for 1 day by which the contract is delayed. For $25,000 one can buy 150,000 litres of oil. The daily value of just one shipyard's output--the Komuna Paryska shipyard--amounts to Z34 million. Shipyards have not been working for 5 days. We have already lost Z170 million. When all shipyards are working, our national health is increased by Z135 million every day; when they are idle, we lose Z135 million daily.

For the last 2 days the sea ports of Gdansk, Gdynia, Kolobrzeg and Szczecin have been standing idle. [In a later portion of its broadcast beginning at 1730 GMT, Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish reports: "A few minutes ago we broadcast a report about a stoppage in the port of Kolobrzeg. We have just this minute received a report that the port of Kolobrzeg is working normally."] Cargo is not being unloaded there from about 100 Polish and foreign ships. The ships are loaded with fodder, awaited by agriculture, and with cotton for Lodz, machinery and food products. The cost of keeping one ship in the lanes of the ports is over $5,000. There are 100 ships in the lanes--we are losing $500,000 each day. This means, for instance, a loss of 3,000 tons of cereals or 2,000 tons of meat a day which could be bought from abroad with this money if we did not have to pay the shipowners the agreed fines for holding their ships too long.

Barbara (Chrzczonowicz) has invited to the studio several representatives of Lodz women. Please begin:

(Female voice) Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. Lodz is a town of working women who are particularly sensitive to the problems of market supples.

Therefore it is not astonishing that among our guests in the studio there are representatives of women from Lodz: Mrs Sabina (Bugajska), a worker from the First of May spinning mill, chairman of the trade union council at her department; Mrs Jolands(Kulcinska), professor from the Institute of Sociology at Lodz University; and Mrs Teresa Pawlak, tinsmith from the (Olido) knitting industry works. Please [words indistinct].

[Female voice] I say that as far as supplies are concerned women are the most interested in them because in our industry the greater part of workers are women. In my works, for instance, the majority of the workforce is women. Well, besides spinning workers, women are employed everywhere in our enterprise, not only as spinning mill workers but also as reelers, and all of them [words indistinct] are working on three shifts. It is irritating for them when, upon leaving after their work, they have to give up more of their time to wait in lines and they not always able to buy what they want.

[Different female voice] But how are the work stoppages related to an improvement in market supplies and to the supply of a greater quantity of goods to shops?

[Different female voice] It is not good that there are these stoppages at enterprises because this will not achieve good results. In such a situation, if there is a stoppage at an enterprise production stops also, does it not? There is no plan. [as heard] Eventually this will have to be made good with work, but this is difficult. Women work 8 hours, all the time on their feet [words indistinct] they will have to make it up during the next shift, is that not so? So I consider that it is probably not the right way. It is not good to stop work at enterprises, it is better to work hard and more efficiently. To speak about our problems is painful to us. Besides, there is constant talk about all these problems at all meetings and in general [words indistinct].

[Different female voice] But if there really was more and prior discussion about all these problems--both organizational and supply problems--then perhaps it would turn out that the present way of putting forward these demands would not be so sudden and disorganizing to production and social life. I think that many times and also on the basis of social research we have had the opportunity to learn that the activity of trade unions and other organizations at various works is not satisfactory.

[Different female voice] Besides, Comrade Gierek admitted this in his speech when he spoke precisely on excessive bureaucratization of these organizations.

[Different female voice] It is possible to prevent many problems arising at enterprises, is this not so?

[Different female voice] Yes, I think so. Not only at enterprises but also [word indistinct].

[Announcer] Central and local economic administration bodies are taking action to meet the demands of the workforces where possible and implement them as best possible. From the evening of the [passage indistinct]

[Female voice] Such things as meat cuts--as far as their quality goes, it is simply ridiculously bad. If a housewife buys some sausage she has to throw it into the garbage because it cannot be eaten. If these products were in sufficient supply--and after all it is no big problem to produce them--we need good quality. [as heard]

[Different female voice] I think that it is very important that Comrade Gierek mentioned the decision to base the future pay increases on the cost of living index and generally on the cost of living. This kind of research is being conducted in some scientific institutes so there is something to start with here. It seems that especially as the lower paid are concerned, such as retired people. This is of great importance. [passage indistinct]

[Male voice] Thank you, ladies, for coming to the studio and for the conversation.

[Announcer] A discussion is also in progress in the TV studio in Krakow. Let us listen:

[Male voice] I think that certain things used to be done poorly. For a year or two a given product was kept at a given price level and then suddenly its price is increased by 50 or 100 percent. In my opinion this is exceptionally bad. One should change the prices more often, but by small percentages, let us say by 3-5 or even 7 percent, because the wages can only be increased to such an extent. Wages cannot be increased by 100 percent, or even by 30 or 50 percent. That is why it is important that just as prices increase in increments, we have index-linked wages [words indistinct]. Above all I think it is important to change the family benefits because they are nowhere near the real expenditures.

[Female voice] [Passage indistinct] but give some kind of compensation.

[Male voice] One has to consider here young couples, the couples who have only one child or maybe two, where two people used to work and now because of the child only one person is working, the family budget is decreased by 50 percent. One must honestly say that recently there were increases for (?parents) but these increases--and this I think was a very serious mistake--applied to the whole professional group and did not depend on the marital status. These increases should have incorporated in them certain divisions: if someone earns 10,000 or 15,000 as compared with people earning 3,000 or 5,000. There should be a limit here. Say up to 3,000 or 5,000 he will get, say a 20 percent increase but he who earns 10,000 would get 2 or 5 percent increase. This would be more correct. That is how I understand Edward Gierek's announcement. The point is not just to monitor the movement of prices throughout the year and after some time to increase wages for some groups. [as heard]

It seems to me that trade unions in work enterprise have a particularly important role to play. Trade unions should increase their participation in control, because the problem of control affects all questions, and because in every enterprise there are people who earn high, medium and low wages.

[Different male voice] Probably new people should be elected. Naturally. [Passage indistinct] why is he earning so little, what are his conditions and how many children he has. We take the one who earns least, we can put him to this or that job to create for him decent earnings, it is difficult to pay nothing and give ficticious increases, but we can place people in such a way where one can earn more and get more. The problem is not to bring earnings up to prices but the prices for necessities [passage indistinct].

GOVERNMENT COMMISSION CONTINUES WORK IN GDANSK

LD200902 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0536 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] The government commission headed by Tadeusz Pyka, Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers continued work yesterday, reviewing the demands submitted by the work forces of the coast region enterprises and holding talks with their representatives.

The government commission is continuing this work today. It is located in the building of the voivodship office in Gdansk in Okopowa Street No 21/27. The telephone number is: 31-19-00; I repeat, 31-19-00.

'Common Stance' Reached

LD200932 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 20 Aug 80

['Special' Communique]

[Text] From 2100 yesterday, talks between 17 works' strikes committees and the government commission headed by Deputy Premier Tadeusz Pyka continued throughout the night. In the course of the talks a common stance on the demands concerning the work forces of these enterprises has been established. Also, problems were formulated which require decisions of the central state authorities and these have been passed on for approval.

Decisions Passed to Government

LD201338 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1316 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Communique on Government Commission's Work]

[Text] With reference to the previous communique broadcast earlier about the talks of 17 works' strike committees with the government commission headed by Deputy Premier Tadeusz Pyka we herewith report that the decisions adopted have been passed to the government. The government acquainted itself with the content of these decisions and took appropriate decisions. It is expected that the government's decision will be presented at this afternoon's meeting of the works' strike committees with the government commission.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON EVENTS IN GDANSK, TRICITY AREA

Dispatch From Gdansk

LD191828 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Gdansk--The tricity looks strange these days. The pavements are full of life, but the streets are almost empty--there are no buses or trolly cars, and there are only a few private cars, because a strike in the refinery has made it necessary to stop the sale of gasoline. One must remember that tricity means nearly 30 km of buildings over the Gdansk Bay, that it is an organism of the closely linked cities of Gdansk, Sopot and Gdynia, in which nearly every inhabitant travels distances of a few or a dozen or so kilometers.

We have two basic means of transportation: trams, trolly cars and buses, or in other words, the Municipal Transport Enterprise (WPK) and the electric railways, the so-called rapid urban railways. The two are very different, as demonstrated yet again these days. The work force of the WPK has been on strike for almost 1 week. The railwaymen gave yet again an example of understanding of the social interests and are working without stoppages. They are doing it in difficult circumstances, as they are subject to, luckily rather infrequent, attempts to damage trains, and they are bombarded with invectives for the alleged lack of solidarity with the others. We think that it is the railwaymen who are in solidarity with the great majority of the community of the tri-city. The community needs efficient transport if it is to lead a normal life. Similar understanding of the essential character of their work to maintain the relatively normal life in the tricity is shown by the employees of municipal services, waterworks, gas, electricity plants and garbage men. Stoppages of work of any of them would be big with consequences for everybody, also for wives, daughters, sons and next of kin of the workers themselves. They fully realize this. The trade, health service and hospitals are working normally.

As a result of lack of normal, full communications, the Gdansk region school superintendent had to postpone the beginning of this school year. The days of schooling lost for our children will be lost forever.

Nobody is able to make good the losses resulting from the strikes at the greater part of industrial plants of the Gdansk coast which have lasted for nearly 1 week now. When they started the work forces motivated them with some, sometimes a dozen or so, postulates of economic nature--greater part of which were justified and which were discussed with the management and settled on the 1st, or one of the 1st days of the strikes. One could have expected that the strikes would end and the losses for the economy and for every citizen would be relatively small. The greater part of the requests and postulates concerned internal matters of the works, and they were settled. Those whose settlement was beyond management's possibility were handed over to federations and ministries, and the workers were informed about this procedure and in general accepted it.

However, people not employed at the coast are cooperating with the strike committees. These people have adopted a decisively antisocialist attitude and under the guise of an alleged caring about man are suggesting political demands which have nothing in common with the hitherto--let us remind you, in greater part settled already--postulates of the work forces.

There also are enterprises whose work forces have joined the strikes but who practically have no demands or postulates of their own to formulate.

Since last Monday, a government commission led by Deputy Premier Tadeusz Pyka is working at the coast. Its task is not an easy one, the more so since excitement and emotions continue to prevail over reason in many minds, over sober and at the same time civic attitudes to very complicated matters.

It is impossible to forecast how long the work of this commission will take. Nobody knows how long the strikes will continue. And yet, each day causes losses in export and market production amounting to many million zlotys, damaging to everybody. The less we produce the less we will be able to distribute--this truth cannot be changed by anybody.

We here on the coast are tired, both those who are on strike and those who are working in order to maintain fairly normal life of the tricity of nearly 1 million inhabitants. But we believe that commonsense, the sense of reality, and above all the sense of our Polish interest, will win.

Here on the coast this is of a double importance: first because of a civic sense of responsibility for our common home--Poland--and second because we are representative of our fatherland in the eyes of tens of thousands of foreigners constantly visiting our coast. We have lost a great deal because of the strikes and the prevailing atmosphere of tension, but we believe that we will be able to avoid a prolongation of this state of affairs, whose continuation could bring about incalculable and long lasting damage, that we will restore an atmosphere of stability and peace in our cities and an atmosphere of life.

Mayors' Proclamation

LD191418 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1145 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] The strike situation in tricity has not changed substantially, the city transport is still at a standstill. However, fast urban railway trains and commuter and long-distance steam trains are running regularly. Bakery products and milk were supplied to the shops this morning.

The government commission under Tadeusz Pyka, candidate member of the Politburo and deputy premier, has been in the coastal region since Monday and is in session.

In the current, difficult situation, one can observe mutual goodwill on the part of pedestrians and of drivers of passanger cars and trucks. Particularly in the morning hours it is quite often the case that drivers with room to spare stop of their own accord next to persons waiting by the roadside and offer them rides.

Replying to listeners' questions, we inform you that according to the information received from a representative of the post office and telecommunications regional management, long distance telephone calls can be booked via the intercity exchange, the number for the whole of Tricity being 900.

Mayors of Gdansk, Gdynia and Sopot issued a special proclamation to tricity's inhabitants today. Here is its full content:

Since Thursday, which is almost a week now, we in Gdansk, Gdynia and Sopot, have been living through dramatic days, full of tension and uneasiness. Work forces at many industrial plants stopped work--plants which are important not only for the effective functioning of the entire economy, but also important as far as the city's life is concerned. All of us are feeling the effects of this more and more severely. If prudence and caution are not maintained in the near future, the severity of the situation that has occurred will become unbearable.

Regardless of the discussions going on in many plants; regardless of the submission and gradual implementation of suggestions by the work force, the city has to live so that its inhabitants can live. [Words indistinct], our closest family, the sick. In order to achieve this it is essential to have the normal functioning of municipal services and production and transport enterprises which have a direct influence on the appearance in the shops and on our tables of bread and milk and other basic food products and other essential goods.

If we reach the brink [jesli doprowadzimy do sytuacji krancowej] all of the above may become unavailable, and despite the greatest efforts the city will not be able to ensure [passage indistinct]

Let us not allow a situation in which our children will be pleading for food. [passage indistinct] In the present situation, prolonging and aggravating the state of tension can bring immeasurable and long-lasting social damage. Averting such damage depends on you.

Let us return the climate of stability and peace to our cities. (?Let us return the tomorrow and the climate of life).

[Signed] The Mayor of the City of Gdansk Jerzy Mlynarczyk; President of the City of Gdynia Jan (Szatkowski); and President of the City of Sopot Lech (Swiatokowski)

Workers' Proposals Examined

LL200756 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0540 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Out of the climate of the extremely heated debates of the last few days a package of concrete, briefly stated, postulates and suggestions presented by the workers of the tricity has now emerged. This package was very quickly passed on to the voivodship and central authorities. Yesterday the first secretary of the party Central Committee took a position on many of the proposals. This was a frank reply in which on the one hand there was an authentic desire to find an agreement and on the other hand there was deep concern which resulted from the well-known economic situation in our country. In the statement there were a few propositions of fundamental significance which were and still are the subject of in-depth analysis. Yesterday's speech by the first secretary was the result of the specific situation. It is no surprise, therefore, that all the postulates which are presently under discussion were discussed in it. Knowing, however, all the factors in the present economic situation of the country let us look at these postulates closer and think about two matters: in which direction should the possible decisions of the central authorities go and how our unsettled socio-economic mechanism could cope with them.

One of the postulates calls for a general increase of all wages by Z2,000. It is very difficult to take a decisive attitude on such a postulate. First, the arguments against Z2,900 multiplied by about 10,000,000 workers in our country is the enormous sum of Z20 billion.

I immediately remember the recent civic deed undertaken by the whole nation to mark the seventh party congress. How much effort and various hidden reserves and free time had to be applied to achieve the amount of Z20 billion [passage indistinct]. The civic deed went on for many months and as a result gave us all additional goods in our market. [words indistinct] At present there are no reserves of goods which can be delivered to the market to be consumed by this Z20 billion which are available. We can import more goods but this would only be a temporary solution. Where are we to take money from for this? One must assume an increase in productivity but this, as is known, depends on the proper organization of work, the steady flow of deliveries of materials and ending the work stoppages. In a word, it depends on cleaning up our economy. This was discussed in yesterday's statement by the party first secretary. We quote: "Generally speaking, the point is to ensure the harmonious development of the national economy, agreement on the basic tasks of the plan with the conditions for their implementation and creation of conditions for increasing the effectiveness of management and for the best use of initiatives and qualifications of the cadres and work forces, for the rational agreement of the national interests with local interests.

Let us say clearly. This demands a sensible centralization as well as the considerable expansion of the rights and responsibilities of the voivodship authorities and economic units. We consider that the projects which have been worked out so far should be implemented this year." And this is how things should go. [passage indistinct] Implementation of the above idea should quickly bring results and not just only in Z2,000 for each one of us or Z20 billion on the national level.

In the postulate presented by the workers it is difficult not to see the concern for the living conditions of the lowest paid. They have been hit most by an increase in the cost of living which results from the world situation and the present state of our economy. Their fate must not be overlooked by their compatriots. That is why as far as the lowest paid are concerned, the postulate of an increase or a supplement which would compensate for the sharp increases in the cost of living until the country achieves economic equilibrium seems most justified.

And now another matter: The postulate, one on the list submitted by the work forces, for free Saturdays. It is demanded that there be 52 free Saturdays in a year. I think that on this point there are no differences of opinion. The policy of the party and the government has for a long time been aimed at fulfilling this postulate. Many of us are, however, irritated by the pace of the introduction of days free of work and the fact that these days in practice are not the entitlement of everyone and frequently are fictitious for many reasons. Mainly, I think, because our economic organism is far from an ideal mechanism: shortages in supplies, badly functioning transport, large manpower shortages in house-building--all this causes us to work not only on Saturdays but also on Sundays in order to make up for the backlog. I think, therefore, that it is a priority now to have not all the Saturdays in a year free but to have actions which will lead to the liquidation of the friction which surrounds such days in many enterprises. In order to achieve this an honest effort by all is needed, those who do manual labor and those who sit behind the desk, the solid work of workers, directors and ministers. Until now one had an impression that [word indistinct] nobody thought about the customer in this daisy chain. And as a result the social implications were not taken into consideration. We are paying for this with our current problems. It is easy to introduce free Saturdays, but will they eliminate the bad practices? Will they remove all or will they deepen the disorder? Will they eliminate friction or will they aggravate it?

Plenum on Antisocialist Elements

LD191508 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Aug, PAP--A plenary meeting of the PUWP Voivodship Committee gathered in Gansk yesterday to review the current situation that has developed on the Gdansk coast in effect of strikes continuing for some days in a number of enterprises there, and the tasks facing in this connection the voivodship party organization.

The meeting was attended by member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Stanislaw Kania and alternate member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, Vice-Premier Tadeusz Pyka.

It was stated during the debates, chaired by First Secretary of the PUWP Voivodship Committee in Gdansk Tadeusz Fiszbach, that with the development of the strike action it began to assume in some enterprises the character incompatible with the initial intentions of the workers' crews, turning into actions directed against the fundamental principles of political and social life binding in this country. It happened so due to the fact of joining in the action by anti-socialist elements, by people who are not the employees of Gdansk area enterprises whose goal is to sow chaos and trouble. The actions by these forces must meet firm resistance by all members of the party and all honest working people.

During discussions which were held in the enterprise of the Gdansk area a number of postulates were submitted concerning the problems of the working staffs as well as more general issues. These postulates will be examined by a governmental commission under the chairmanship of Vice-Premier Tadeusz Nyka, which has already begun its work.

Elements of 'Panic,' 'Violence'

LD200956 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0437 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Excerpts] [passage indistinct] Strikes in many enterprises are continuing. The urban transport is not functioning. [sentence indistinct] In the shops there are long lines of people who are worried that tomorrow and the day after there will be a shortage of one commodity or another. And so how do they react? They are buying in order to hoard.

Elements of worry and sometimes panic are spreading to our nearest and dearest. The striking work forces have put forward a series of proposals and suggestions to their managements, to ministries and to the central authorities. Many of them are certainly justified. For some years now on the Gdansk coast and in the tricity there have been accumulating difficulties and tensions in the maritime economy. Edward Gierek spoke about this in his radio and television speech. We will be talking about these issues and the practicability of the suggestions in the next item on Baltic Studio.

In family debates reason is beginning to take the upper hand over earlier emotions. We find confirmation of this in numerous talks with listeners who often express their concern. What is all this leading to? In what direction is it all going? What constitutes a means and what constitutes a goal?

The events have gone so far and received such response that one must think about the above. The work forces treated the strikes as a means to attract the attention of the authorities to their pay and social demands. This has taken place, but the strikes are continuing. Why? In the course of the heated discussions more and more slogans are heard, slogans whose realization are not and cannot be in the interest of the work forces. Such slogans strike at the fundamental reasons of our national existence. In the name of implementation of these slogans the life of a large urban agglomeration is disorganized, public order is disturbed, psychological pressure or even some violence are applied.

It is impossible to agree with this. It is impossible to approve the actions which in effect strike at each one of us. Let us begin another, difficult, day with this thought.

Fuel Shortages

LD200834 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0444 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Summary] As we already informed you yesterday, because of the difficulties in transporting pupils to schools and difficulties in teachers travelling to schools the education inspector in Gdansk has decided that the primary schools of Gdansk Voivodship will not open. The school opening date will be broadcast separately.

"The decision of the Gdansk voivoda banning the sale of gasoline and liquid fuels for private motorists, mainly due to the strike at the Gdansk refinery which is causing shortages in fuel supply, is also still in force. There is just enough fuel for health service vehicles. Gasoline is also being sold to taxi drivers.

No Ship Movements

LD200942 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0507 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Excerpts] There still no change. Ports are not working and there are no ship movements. As we have already reported, one of our large tankers is still standing in the roads of (?Gdansk) port. It is the Rysy II with a cargo of oil for our country which cannot enter the port to unload its cargo.

GLOS WYBRZEZA on Situation

LD200826 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0514 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Today the papers carry reports about the current situation on the Gdansk coast and the work places still on strike, primarily in the shipbuilding industry, the ports, and urban communications. The papers also carry editorial commentaries. In a commentary in GLOS WYBRZEZA [VOICE OF THE COAST] we read, above all, about how life is made difficult [word indistinct] of the agglomeration [words indistinct] with urban transport not functioning, and with commerce not functioning too well either. The past 2 days, the paper writes, have brought other symptoms of the worsening crisis and have increased the not inconsiderable fear [word indistinct] about what is happening around us.

The free action of citizens is curtailed and in (?frequent) cases absolutely violated. People who want to leave the idle plants are being prevented by force. Workers who want to carry out their normal obligations to the city are having their equipment and tools destroyed. Threats are made about putting out of commission the installations essential for the life of citizens. Vehicles are being denied for the transport of essential commodities.

Attempts are being made to frighten the personnel of commercial establishments; the sale of fuel to drivers of vehicles belonging to socialized units is being blocked. The right to decide what is good and bad, what is needed and what is inessential, what is advisable and what is indifferent for the everyday life of hundreds of thousands of people, is being usurped.

In contemporary language, such activity is described by one widely-known word, which we will not say here, out of respect for the political culture and the sense of dignity of our society, GLOS WYBRZEZA writes.

And, we read, all this gives rise to many questions, including the most important question: Where do the matters, expectations and suggestions of working people end, and where does the political game begin, carried on by manipulators standing behind the backs of the workers, technicians and engineers, (behind the gates) of the idle shipyards, ports, factories and transport depots? This question is of fundamental significance for the further development of the situation and for its possible outcome. The very fact of the presence of these manipulators and (their) active operation is no secret to anybody. What is worse, they do not seem to have any inhibitions in their strivings toward their outlined goals: an escalation of tension and still more profound disorganization of life.

Without hesitation, they take advantage here of the calm and composure of the authorities and simply abuse the circumstances, that throughout all this, through all the difficult days, the authorities are determined to resolve the existing conflict by political, social and economic means; that they are showing moderation, restraint rarely seen elsewhere, even in those cases where a firmer stand would be justified.

The paper asks: Just how long can this go on? How long can Gdansk, Gdynia and Sopot not produce? How long must the inhabitants of these cities go on foot? How long must they deny themselves the fulfillment of many urgent needs and the settling of many important matters? How long are several thousand people with bands on their sleeves to decide the living conditions of the hundred thousand people without bands?

We must seek the answer to these questions in our own citizen's imagination, but let us answer them directly in the instinct for self-preservation which is proper to every human being.

Losses Noted

LD201148 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] As we have already reported there are more than 30 ships in the roads of Gdansk and Ddynia ports. This number is changing because some of the foreign shipowners decided to reroute their vessels to foreign ports. Some decided to sail away without a full cargo. This, of course, causes additional losses to the Polish side because goods for Poland unloaded in foreign ports will have to be transported back and export goods will not be loaded on the ships, which in the meantime will have left without the cargo, cargo which will now await transport for an (indefinite) period. Their recipients can cancel the contracts because the deadlines have not been met. The port service crews, including the crews of tugboats, are also on strike.

The ships which decide to leave the ports under their own power must use their own resources. Fortunately so far there have been no accidents. The vessels of the Polish maritime rescue service are on constant alert and are ready to give any assistance required.

There are still transport difficulties. The buses, trams and trolleys are still not running. This causes difficulties in the work of public services. Such problems are solved on an ad hoc basis. For instance at the voivodship hospital in Gdansk work has been organized with the help of nurses living in workers' hostels. They are transported to work by "Nysa" [small bus]. Similar difficulties with commuting are affecting trade employees. In spite of this, and this has to be emphasized and praised, nearly all the shops and self-service stores are functioning. Transport is delivering baked products and milk to the stores; that is, delivering basic foodstuffs in amounts greater than needed for average consumption. There was practically no difficulty with their purchase today.

TU PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES STOPPAGES, WORKERS' PROBLEMS

LD200256 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Warsaw 19 Aug (PAP)--The Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions today went into a session here which brought together the chairmen of the trade unions' main boards. The CCTU Presidium sized up the situation following work stoppages, studied the conclusions arising out of this situation and the industrial crews' postulates concerning improvements in the work of the trade unions. The discussion was based on an address made by CCTU Chairman Jan Szydlak and the information supplied by the chairmen of the main boards of the unions of metal, municipal and local economy, textile, clothing, leather, rail and construction workers.

The Presidium approved of the contribution made by trade unions' representatives to the recent government decisions bettering the wage terms of industrial crews.

The CCTU Presidium fully understands the concern of the worker crews caused by the mounting difficulties in satisfying their social needs and is aware of how serious the situation is. It also subscribes to the critical remarks addressed to some trade union links and bodies, as well as the CCTU, which have not always showed enough consistence in enforcing on the administration the implementation of the postulates made by the working people.

The overriding duty of all trade union links must be a more effective defence of the working people's interests, it was stressed, with the activity by all trade union organizations being made subordinate to fulfilling that task. It is indispensable to fortify the influence exerted by those workers who enjoy high moral and professional prestige on the activity of the trade union bodies, to maintain permanent and direct ties with the crews and to solve their everyday problems in an equitable, courageous and effective way.

All trade union organizations should express the opinions and worries of their communities in the fullest way. They should effectively and consistently secure the implementation of all right postulates by the administration. Every trade union organization should use its powers fully towards those representatives of the administration who disregard the opinions and the postulates put forth by the worker crews.

The present socio-economic situation calls for a speedy and efficient execution of the justified and feasible postulates put forth by crews.

The fundamental matter is to secure the effective influence of trade unions on the shaping and implementation of the state's social policy. No important decisions, and first of all not decisions concerning earnings, prices and the cost of living, also the level of old age and disability pensions can be taken without the consent of trade unions.

It is necessary to take effective steps to prevent a deterioration of the material situation of working people and improve market supplies. The presidium examined the project of setting up a trade unions commission to control the costs of living and the level of earnings of individual socio-occupational groups.

The decision was made to start work on a readjustment of the legal principles of the functioning of trade unions to define their role in the country in accordance with the contemporary demands. A draft law on the trade unions will be elaborated and submitted to an extensive discussion with the crews before it is passed by the Sejm. In order to increase the influence of crews on the running of work establishments a draft new law on workers' self-management will be worked out.

It was considered of basic importance to universally observe the principles of social justice, which must be equally binding on everybody regardless of the post held.

The Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions decided to prepare a thorough analysis of the present situation and the conclusions ensuing from it in order to present them to the plenum of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

SHIPBUILDING STOPPAGE, SUPPLY PROBLEMS IN SZCZECIN REPORTED

LD191626 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] As we have already reported, the repair shipyard (?Parnik) and the Adolf Warski shipbuilding yard interrupted their work yesterday. Today, the workers of additional Szczecin industrial works and enterprises did not start work. This has caused serious disruptions in the life of the town and its inhabitants. The national economy is suffering immense losses.

The work stoppage by the municipal bus drivers in Szczecin has caused, among other things, serious problems in the morning supply of basic foods to the population of the city. Also, doctors employed by a new (?hospital in Gornice) could not get to work, nor could bakers and employees of the trade transport enterprises. It was necessary to organize special transport for them.

With considerably increased demand, it is very difficult to maintain deliveries to the shops in this situation. There is, however, no shortage of basic food stuffs in the warehouses. There were larger than usual deliveries of milk, butter and baked products today. Nevertheless, the stocks in shops and pace of deliveries depend above all on transportation.

Warsaw Report

LD201144 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Excerpt] In Szczecin Port, 34 ships are already waiting for transloading to begin, or for servicing to start or (?resume). [Number indistinct] vessels are waiting in the channel. Both the vessels at the wharves and those in the channel have brought ore and phosphatees which industry is awaiting, [word indistinct], barley fodder and transit cargo.

As a result of the stoppage in transloading at Szczecin Port there can be no expedition of coal for export, sawn timber and slag, piles of which are waiting on the wharf.

Travel in Szczecin is very difficult. Trams and buses are not running. Therefore, those who work in bakeries, dairies, and the communal services cannot [word indistinct] get to work, nor can employees of hospitals or kindergartens and schools in which the school year be began today.

Since Monday business has increased in food shops, and yesterday, according to initial estimates by traders, eight times more goods than normal were bought.

The management of the voivodship food cooperative Spolem reports all basic foods are in stores in sufficient quantities. In some cases the apparent and temporary lack on the shelves results from difficulties in delivering increased amounts of goods to the shops.

Today 20 tons more bread than usual will be delivered. Traders appeal to Szczecin citizens to refrain from reckless buying.

Voivodship Party Plenum

LD192258 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] A plenum of the voivodship party committee is meeting today in Szczecin to discuss the situation the Szczecin coast resulting from strikes held in a number of enterprises, and tasks of the voivodships party organization.

The plenum is being attended by Edward Babiuch, Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Jerzy Lukaszewicz, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, and Kazimierz Barcikowski, deputy member of the Politburo and deputy premier.

Speaking about the continuing stoppages of work, the participants in the deliberations stressed that a matter-of-fact discussion of the demand put forward by the strikers should be held under circumstances of normal work. It was stated that the most important was ensuring peace and normal functioning of life in the town. The Szczecin party organization has a well established record in resolving difficult social problems of the region. Several conclusions put forward during the discussion before the eighth party congress and the Sejm as well as voivodship people's councils electoral campaign have been dealt with and others have been handed over for implementation by managements of various enterprises and institutions. Unfortunately, the pace of implementation of some of these conclusions was too slow and caused discontent of the workers.

Participants in the plenary session stressed, on the basis of the opinion of those in various walks of life, that among the demands of the strikers there were some which are impossible to grant in existing circumstances. Examples of some difficulties being set led without outside help were pointed to but at the same time a more offensive action of all party and administration bodies was demanded in order to overcome the difficulties as soon as possible. There was talk also about attempts at penetration of the works on strike by people not working at there and who try to use the existing situation for their own goals which are alien to the workforces and social interests.

Commission Established

LD200904 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 0430 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Communique issued by PAP]

[Text] As announced at the plenum of the Szczecin Voivodship Party Committee, the chairman of the Council of Ministers Edward Babiuch has set up, on the initiative of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, a government commission headed by Politburo member Deputy Premier Kazimierz Barcikowski to examine the suggestions and problems of the work force of the Szczecin Voivodship. The commission's activity, it was stressed, will be most effective in conditions of normal work, calm and matter-of-fact discussions.

TANJUG on Strike, Demands

LD191556 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Aug (TANJUG)--After yesterday's speech by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and the meeting of the Voivodship Committee of the PZPR in Gdansk--which was attended also by the President of the State Council Jablonski, Deputy Premier Pyka and PZPR Central Committee Secretary Kania--the situation in Gdansk has not fundamentally changed. The work stoppage in this large Baltic port, which had involved nearly 100,000 Lenin shipyard workers and workers of approximately 20 other enterprises, is continuing today without any signs of being brought to an end in the near future. Moreover, judging by today's scarce information by news agencies, the stoppage has also spread to the Baltic towns of Gdynia and Sopot, where the workers have stated that they too are joining the "factory strike committee." This committee, according to news received, has taken upon itself the role of some kind of "mediator" between the party and the authorities on one side, and the workers who have stopped work on the other. It is also reported that this committee has already set up a delegation which should--as the demand of the committee states--negotiate with the chairman of the People's Council of Gdansk Voivodship on ways of ending the present complex socioeconomic situation not merely in this area, but throughout the country.

"We expect the talks to begin. Every day of delays will be further proof that the authorities do now wish to admit that the authentic representatives of the Polish working people are in the right," the strike committee warns.

A report has also arrived from Gdansk on the formation of a special government commission, headed by Deputy Premier Tadeusz Pyka, to examine questions of workers' dissatisfaction. The commission is reported to have already started work.

The latest news is that the strike extended this morning also to Szczecin, Poland's second biggest Baltic shipbuilding town, and that the workers there have made demands similar to those made yesterday by the factory strike committee in Gdansk as a condition for calling off the strike. This would mean that the workers of Szczecin, apart from demanding higher wages, improved supplies of meat and some other good products, and improved conditions of life and work, are also making a number of demands which are political in character.

Among them are the freedom of the press, freedom to form trade union organizations, and--a particularly noteworthy demand--equal participation in the preparation of the programs and reforms aimed at getting the country out of its present socioeconomic difficulties. This particular demand illustrates the readiness of the two sides--the party and government on the one hand, and the striking workers on the other--to approach Poland's present political juncture with a great degree of responsibility, calmly and with deliberation, so as to avoid any possible further complications and find a common language and a common way out of the very complex situation both in the economic and in the social fields. Premier Babiuch and Edward Gierek have already spoken about this manner of settling the accumulated problems. In their speeches there was no indication of alarm, but an awareness of the Polish working class and of the need for its participation, with full responsibility, in the settling of the difficulties so far experienced, and for its contribution to finding solutions acceptable to both sides which are best for the country as a whole.

There is not doubt that this will call for further calmness and restraint and at the same time for much self-denial, because the country's economic situation is undoubtedly so difficult that the solution is not likely to be found "overnight."

WARSAW REPORTEDLY ASKS CHURCH TO MEDIATE

LD200928 Paris Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Edward Gierek's appeal has not been heeded in Poland. On the contrary, the strikes are spreading in the Baltic region: 260 enterprises are reported to be affected, and there is talk now of 300,000 people on strike. The situation is such that the Warsaw authorities have even asked the Church, which holds a significant position in that country, to act as mediator. Of course, it should not be forgotten that the pope is Polish.

KOR SPOKESMAN INTERVIEWED ON STRIKE OBJECTIVES

DW191014 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2030 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Excerpts from Warsaw correspondent Peter Bauer interview with the spokesman of the Polish KOR, Committee for the Defense of the Workers, Jacek Kuron, in Warsaw--recorded in Polish with superimposed German translation]

[Text] [Question] The workers on strike do not want more money, so what are the real objectives?

[Answer] What is behind the wage demands is the desire for organized worker co-determination, the demand for an organization which will look after the interests of the workers, which will allow the citizens to have their say, for the Polish society does not have any such thing. Besides, those who have gone on strike demand the replacement of the incumbent plant council members and official trade union representatives, and the admission of free trade unions. What they demand, however, is the abolition of press censorship, the right to free utterance of one's opinion. What we want is for our society to be able to control the rulers because uncontrolled power in our state is always directed against society.

[Question] What are the objectives of KOR?

[Answer] We are walking on the edge at present. The movement demands elementary living conditions, an elementary right. That is the only salvation for our country which has been ruined by the present rulers. They want to divide the people. They destroy economy and social life. Our movement attempts to save the country against the interests of the people in power.

This wide movement will overthrow the rulers as a last consequence, but one cannot overthrow the regime because it is supported by Soviet tanks. It is some sort of balancing act. We must enforce reforms from the people in power, reforms leading to democratization. We hope that the Soviets do not want to have a carnage, that they do not want to have a Polish-Russian war, because the Poles would suffer from it most. However, it could be the last Russian war.

[Question] Are you not afraid to be arrested?

[Answer] I think that is not so important. I cannot imagine that the authorities will take suicidal suppressive measures. Even the most stupid government will realize that it cannot rule against all of the people.

GIEREK, BABIUCH VISIT SCENE OF RAIL CRASH

LD191326 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] As has already been reported, a serious railway crash took place near Torun at about 0445 today. A freight train leaving the Otloczyn station collided with a passenger train on the Torun-Lodz route. The passenger train was approaching from the other direction with cars from Kolobrzeg coupled to it.

The locomotive and the first two carriages of the passenger train were smashed and derailed. Several dozen people have been killed and many injured, of whom 23 are in Torun hospitals where they have been given every care and attention. Others who were injured went home after receiving first aid.

Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, and Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers, came to the scene of the crash. They have visited the injured in a Torun hospital.

Forty-one people were killed in the train crash. The injured passengers have been received by hospitals in Torun and Aleksandrow Kujawski. (?Twenty-seven) people went home after receiving treatment. Mieczyslaw Zajfryd, minister of transportation, and Josef Grenda, deputy minister of health and social welfare, are at the crash scene. To investigate the reasons for the tragic crash, a government commission chaired by Deputy Premier Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, has been appointed.

CORRECTION TO TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTARY ON WORK STOPPAGES

The following corrections to the item entitled "TRYBUNA LUDU on Work Stoppages," published in the 18 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page G 23, should be made: On page G 23, the third sentence beginning on the third line of the first paragraph should read: "Partial interruptions in Warsaw public transportation have been occurring in the past few days."

On the same page, a passage was dropped from the third sentence beginning on line five of the last paragraph. The sentence should read: "The necessary decisions have been accelerated for most branches and departments, but this has been done to the extent that we can afford at present. This has certainly not been done to please everyone."

BUCHAREST RADIO REPORTS GIEREK SPEECH ON ECONOMIC TROUBLES

AU191950 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Speaking on radio and television, Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee referred in detail to the past weeks' events and particularly to those of the recent few days concerning Poland's current economic problems.

In many areas, Edward Gierek said, practice has gotten away from the party's political policies. We failed to detect this in time and to efficiently deal with it. Hence, we must return to consistent observance of the line established by the sixth congress. Such a turning point has already begun, and this was reflected in the decisions of the eighth congress in specific economic decisions concerning investments, foreign trade, agriculture, and changes in the area of cadres. However, we do not view these measures as sufficient and will go further. Proposals on this matter shall be presented in the near future at a Central Committee meeting.

Emphasizing that the current economic situation had repercussions on the working people's living conditions, the PZPR Central Committee first secretary said: Efficient solutions to these problems are predicted on the possibilities of the Polish economy. Due to last year's poor crops, to the nonfulfillment in 1979 of goods deliveries to the market, and to the fact that the people's planned incomes were exceeded, the market balance was seriously thrown out of balance from the very beginning of this year.

Referring to both the cause of the difficulties and to the measures taken, Edward Gierek said: Our entire policy is geared on protecting the real incomes of the people. The only means of attaining this goal is better economic management and better work. However, for various reasons, we are not obtaining the results expected in this respect. Our economy continues to record great losses due to excessive consumption of energy, fuel and raw materials, unsatisfactory discipline, poor quality of products, and other negative phenomena. This cuts into the national income and implicitly lowers the living standard, since we can allocate only what has been produced.

Presenting the conclusions of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, the speaker stressed that currently Poland's main problem is the planning and management of the national economy. He said: We will accelerate improvements in this key domain. Our problems are not easy to solve. However, we must add that certain party recommendations in the areas of planning and management are applied too slowly in comparison with requirements. Generally speaking, the problem is to ensure harmonious development of the national economy, accordance between the basic tasks of the plan and the conditions of their fulfillment, conditions for increasing economic management efficiency, for optimally capitalizing on initiatives and for training cadres and working collectives, for rationally combining general national interests with local ones.

Stating that efforts are being made to devise solutions to the economic problems through discussions and dialogue, Edward Gierek criticized attempts by irresponsible persons, anarchists and other antisocialist groups to use the current difficulties for political purposes. It is our duty, he said, to forcefully assert that no actions directed against the social and political order in Poland can or will be tolerated. In the course of a few decades Poland has developed a system of political relations which advantageously combine the principles of socialism with national traditions.

On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo Edward Gierek urged the entire party, its members and activists, and all the citizens to work in unity to defend and implement the party decisions in all circumstances, to cooperate with a view to building socialism in Poland together, to work unitedly for its benefit.

EGYPT'S BUTRUS GHALI HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN BUCHAREST

AU151858 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1842 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 15, in the afternoon, the minister of state for foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Dr Butrus Ghali, met in Bucharest with Romanian journalists.

In the statement he made on the occasion and in the answers he gave, the guest showed that he had the honour of being received by President Nicolae Ceausescu with whom he approached aspects of the relations between Romania and Egypt as well as a series of current international issues, particularly the Middle East and the developments in that area. The Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs was highly appreciative of the foreign policy promoted by Romania, highlighting this country's active contribution to a political settlement of the Middle East situation.

Referring to the current stage and the prospects of the Romanian-Egyptian collaboration, the speaker stressed that the relations between the two countries, which are based on the decisions and understandings covenanted between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Anwar as-Sadat, witnessed a positive and constructive course. Likewise, he said that some practical possibilities were discussed in Bucharest, meant to ensure the further development of the cooperation between the two countries in various fields of activity of mutual interest as well as in the sphere of international relations.

The guest also said that the talks conducted in Bucharest also occasioned the approach to questions related to the developing countries, the non-aligned movement, the forthcoming special session of the U.N. General Assembly on a new international economic order. He also highlighted that the Romanian-Egyptian relations proved the possibility of cooperation between countries with different political systems for the promotion and consolidation of peace, for the democratization of international relations and the establishment of a new world economic order.

ENVOY PUNGAN RECEIVED BY AFGHANISTAN LEADER KARMAL

AU192048 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1903 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Kabul, 19 Aug (AGERPRES)--Messages were exchanged between Nicolae Ceausescu, R.C.P. general secretary, president of Romania, and Babrak Karmal, president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on the occasion of the Kabul visit of Vasile Pungan, minister secretary of state, special envoy of the Romanian head of state.

Sincerest wishes of good health and personal happiness were conveyed from Romania's president to the president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and wishes of prosperity, peace and progress to the Afghan people.

Babrak Karmal, president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, expressed most cordial thanks for the friendly message and requested that President Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed a warm salute and his profound feelings of esteem and friendship, best wishes of good health, success and personal happiness, of peace and progress to the Romanian people, of fresh and important achievements in the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society. During the exchange of views, the standpoints of President Nicolae Ceausescu were presented, regarding the development of the bilateral relations and aspects of mutual interest of the current international situation. Stress was also placed on the need for a political settlement of the Afghanistan situation.

Emphasis was placed on the two countries' interest in strengthening the friendship between the Romanian and Afghan peoples, in developing the collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, between Romania and Afghanistan, based on the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, mutual advantage, every people's right to decide its development path without any outside immixture.

Vasile Pungan also met Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, vice-president of the Revolutionary Council, deputy prime minister and minister of planning; Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs; Fazel Rahim Momand, minister of agriculture and land reform of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. During the interviews, views were exchanged in connection with the development possibilities of the Romanian-Afghan economic collaboration and cooperation, as well as with some current international questions.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ISRAELI AMBASSADOR GEFEN

AU191518 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Today President Nicolae Ceausescu received Abba Gefen, ambassador of the State of Israel to our country, at the latter's request. The talk that ensued proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

PREMIER VERDET CONGRATULATES IRANIAN COUNTERPART

AU151852 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1732 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Aug (AGERPRES)--Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent a congratulatory telegram to Mohammad 'Ali Rajai, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on his appointment to this office. The telegram expresses the conviction that the relations of friendship and collaboration existing between Romania and Iran will further deepen and develop, to the benefit of the Romanian and Iranian peoples, of the assertion and strengthening of the nations' independence and sovereignty, of understanding, collaboration and peace in the world.

RCP SECRETARY RECEIVES BRITISH CP OFFICIAL ASHTON

AU192051 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 19, in the afternoon, Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., was called on by Jack Ashton, member of the Political Committee of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain, who visits Romania at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

The sides exchanged opinions on the activity and preoccupations of the two parties, expressing their common will to further develop the collaboration between the R.C.P. and the Communist Party and Great Britain, between Romania and the Great Britain, in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect. Also tackled were some aspects of the present international situation.

The interview occasioned an exchange of salutes between R.C.P. General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and Gordon McLenan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain.

ENVOY CATRINESCU RECEIVED BY MADAGASCAR RULING PARTY LEADER

AU192052 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Antananarivo, 19 Aug (AGERPRES)--An exchange of friendly messages took place between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the R.C.P., and Richard Andriamanjato, leader of the Parti du Congress de l'Independance de Madagascar, (A.K.F.M.) on the occasion of the call Ion Catrinescu, member of the C.C. of the R.C.P., representative of the Romanian Communist Party at the Ninth Congress of A.K.F.M., paid on A.K.F.M.'s leader.

Evoking the evolution of the relations between R.C.P. and A.K.F.M. leader Richard Andriamanjato thanked the R.C.P. leadership, Nicolae Ceausescu personally, for the support granted in the political and professional training of A.K.F.M. cadres. He also expressed the wish to deepen the relations between R.C.P. and A.K.F.M. in the interests of the Romanian and Malagasy peoples.

The R.C.P. representative also met Georges Ruphin, member of the Executive Bureau of the Avant-Garde de la Revolution Malgache (AREMA), minister of information, and Pierre Simon, member of the Executive Bureau of AREMA, minister of rural development and agrarian reform.

They analyzed aspects of the relations between R.C.P. and AREMA, between Romania and Madagascar.

BURUNDI PARTY DELEGATION LEAVES BUCHAREST 19 AUGUST

AU192050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 19 the delegation of the Unity for National Progress Party-UPRONA-of Burundi, headed by Emil Mworoha, secretary general of the party, left Bucharest after having paid a visit of friendship to Romania.

The guests were seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., by Dumitru Turcus, deputy head of department, the C.C. of the R.C.P., by party activists.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS RCP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SESSION

AU200846 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] A meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP took place on 19 August, under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP.

The action being taken for the fulfilment of the provisions of the 12th party congress regarding the preparation of the plan of Romania's socioeconomic development in the 1981-85 quinquennium was analyzed. The Executive Political Committee emphasized that in the next quinquennium main stress should be laid on covering the needs of machinery and equipment of autonomous production, the complex and efficient capitalization of the internal resources of raw and auxiliary materials, fuel and energy, on recovering and introducing into the productive circuit all reusable materials. At the same time, it was recommended that special attention be paid to the problems related to increasing exports, ensuring the import of what the national economy needs, expanding the technical-material cooperation with other states, as well as to carrying through the set measures for blancing payments.

In connection with the development of agriculture in the next quinquennium, the Executive Political Committee demanded that special heed be paid to the intensive capitalization of the landstock, and to using the full capacity of technical means.

The Executive Political Committee also established measures for bringing the five-year plan by territorial units to a final form.

The Executive Political Committee debated and approved a package of measures regarding the further improvement of the activity of foreign trade enterprises in accordance with the new economic and financial mechanism, which grounds the organization and progress of the whole activity of foreign trade and international economic cooperation on economic principles.

The measures adopted will be the subject of a decree to be issued by the State Council.

The Executive Political Committee analyzed a report on the activity of solving the proposals, intimations, complaints and applications of the working people in the first half of this year, considering that this activity was improved, but also criticizing some shortcomings still existing in this domain.

During the meeting, President Nicolae Ceausescu read an account on the friendly meeting he had in Crimea with President Leonid Brezhnev.

The Executive Political Committee fully approved and highly appreciated th activity carried on by Nicolae Ceausescu during the fresh meeting he had with L.I. Brezhnev. It was considered that the results of the summit Romanian-Soviet dialogue was a significant moment in the ascending and fruitful course of bilateral relations, also being a remarkable contribution to developing the friendship and multifacted cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples, in the interests of the socialist and communist construction in Romania and the USSR, and of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

The Executive Political Committee emphasized that the recent talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Brezhnev have once again verified--due to the importance of the issues discussed and of the agreements convened--the decisive role of meetings between the two party-state leaders in expanding and continuously deepening the good Romanian-Soviet relations, on the basis of the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, solidarity and comradely mutual assistance, principles whose implementation is designed to demonstrate the superiority of relations among the socialist countries.

The Executive Political Committee expressed the view that the agreements convened on the occasion pave the way for expanding commercial exchanges and economic cooperation and collaboration in step with the progress recorded in socialist construction and with the continuously growing economic and technological potential of the two countries, thus providing a sound material basis for the general cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union.

Stressed was the importance of the agreements on increasing the diversifying trade exchanges, of intensifying long-term cooperation in power engineering, machine building, electronics and in other fields of mutual interest. The Executive Political Committee has revealed also the resolve of the two countries to take action for deepening and developing collaboration within the CEMA, toward a more rapid progress and thriving of the national economy of each member country, of strengthening the forces of socialism in general.

The Executive Political Committee stressed the special importance of the exchange of views between Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Brezhnev on some aspects of the present international life. Highlighted was the necessity of intensifying efforts aimed at the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente and collaboration at strengthening confidence and developing the dialogue among states with differing social systems, the promotion of a firm policy of respect for every people's right to free and independent development, for the political, negotiated settlement of all disputed issues. Everything possible should be done for the adequate preparation and smooth running of the Madrid meeting this autumn for a switch to concrete, efficient measures of disarmament, nuclear first of all, for the liquidation of underdevelopment and the accomplishment of the new international economic order, for the active and direct, on-equal-footing participation of all states in the settlement of the big and complex issues facing the contemporary world.

Approving the results of the friendly meeting and of the exchange of views between Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Brezhnev, the Executive Political Committee recommended that steps be taken for the translation into life of the understandings reached, for the further development of the Romanian-Soviet collaboration and cooperation, of the relations between the RCP and the CPSU, between the Romanian people and the Soviet Union peoples.

During the meeting the Executive Political Committee also solved routine questions of party and state activity.

BRIEFS

MAURITANIAN AMBASSADOR DEPARTS--Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania Mohamed el Mehdi Ould Aweissi gave a reception on 14 August at the end of his mission to our country. The reception was attended by Deputy Foreign Minister Maria Groza and representatives of various central institutions, as well as heads of diplomatic missions accredited to our country and members of the diplomatic corps. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Aug 80 p 5 AU]

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE--Bucharest, 19 Aug (AGERPRES)--The all-country conference with executives of the socialist agricultural units came to an end in Bucharest, on August 19. The last day of the conference was devoted to the presentation of the harvesting programmes of the main autumn crops. In connection with the improvement of the organizational and economic activity in the joint state and cooperative agroindustrial councils, actions were established for the organic integration of the farm machinery stations into the productive activity of the farms, for enhancing the joint responsibility of the farm machinery stations and of the farms units in the complete fulfilment of the plan tasks, the generalization of the overall piece-rate system of remuneration with the entire staff of the farm units and machinery stations, the better distribution of the cultures, the establishment of the responsibilities directly linked to the carrying through of the plan tasks for all experts of a unit. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 19 Aug 80 AU]

STEVO CORDAS ANALYZES POLISH SITUATION

LD192100 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Excerpt] It is known that Poland--just as numerous other countries--has been for some time going through a gloomy economic period. The reasons for that should be sought in numerous external factors, but some are also of internal subjective nature. More about this by TANJUG editor Stevo Cordas:

A wave of strikes is shaking Poland these days. The reason for these strikes breaking out is the insufficient supply of the market with food, primarily meat. It is evident that Poland today is at a considerably complex economic juncture. But this is not a bit unusual for the present world economic scene. The accumulated burden of economic difficulties is not a small one, and it is certain that a recovery cannot be expected to take place overnight. This is, after all, what Polish Premier Edward Babiuch told the nation recently. He said that that in the past few years more had been spent in the country than produced.

There are two basic problems of the Polish economy right now: foreign debts and market supply. According to some sources, Poland today owes Western countries over $17 billion, and over $7 billion will have to be set aside this year alone for repayments. And, while in the foreign trade sector the first results are becoming visible, the situation in agriculture has not changed.

The prices of bread, meat, milk and some other foods have not been changed for a long time and thus there has often been the absurd situation in which the buying prices were higher than the selling prices. Of course this has demanded large subsidies by the state, even as much as 40 percent of the total budget.

Most of the objections of the population of this country are directed at the standard of living because their purchasing power is greater than the market supply. Perhaps this is the reason that the latest measures of the Polish Government have met with such an unfavorable reaction. But for the Poles themselves the fact that this dissatisfaction is, nevertheless, manifested differently today than in the past, is undoubtedly encouraging. This certainly provides both space and time to change the present situation rapidly.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SPANISH COMMUNIST SECRETARY CARRILLO

Meeting With Doronjski

LD191846 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1330 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade 19 Aug--Stevan Doronjski, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had a meeting today in Belgrade with Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] who is in our country at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

In the friendly and cordial conversation satisfaction with the successful development of cooperation between the LCY and the PCE was noted. Stevan Doronjski and Santiago Carrillo also informed each other about the activities of the LCY and the PCE at the internal level and on the circumstances in the two countries.

Within the context of the examination of current international problems, both sides expressed concern over the complex and difficult international situation and stressed the willingness of the LCY and PCE to continue activity urging the surmounting of this situation, the relaxation of tension and international cooperation on an equal footing. Particular stress was laid on the need for a peaceful solution to international problems on the basis of respect for the inalienable right of every nation to its independent and free development. In this connection the importance of the activity of the nonaligned countries was indicated. Also indicated was the importance which the preparations and holding of the Madrid meeting of the CSCE have for the preservation and strengthening of the process of the relaxation of tension.

In the conversation views were also exchanged on the situation in the communist and workers' movement in the world, and stress was laid on the importance of strict respect for democratic principles in relations and cooperation between all nations, parties and movements.

Carrillo DELO Interview

AU182020 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 13 Aug 80 p 4

[Bogdan Pogacnik report on his interview with Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, in Dubrovnik; no date given]

[Excerpts] On that day the press carried an official TANJUG report that Santiago Carrillo had political talks in Dubrovnik with Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who afterwards gave a dinner in his honor at the Ekscelzior Hotel. The visit of the Spanish revolutionary in our country was primarily a private visit intended for his rest, but since he kindly agreed to another interview as early as during his vacation in Dubrovnik last year, when he read his interview that had been published in my book a few years ago, I took advantage of his kindness this time, at least informally since we both wore only swimming trunks. As a matter of fact, it was Koca Popovic [former SFRY state secretary for foreign affairs], whom I met accidentally on the street on the previous evening, who called my attention to Carrillo's presence in Dubrovnik.

We naturally talked about the great blow suffered by Yugoslavia, that is, about Tito's death. Carrillo, too, said that this loss was a heavy blow for him. "Nevertheless, it is necessary to become reconciled to the fact that that is a generation that is dying out. But the road must be continued. I have complete confidence in Yugoslavia also after Tito. I feel that the collective leadership is functioning well."

When I asked him about his views on the coming CSCE meeting that will be held in Madrid this fall, he was both optimistic and critical at the same time. He said that he himself views the meeting optimistically and hopes that it will be successful but that at the same time he does not expect any very concrete results from it, especially because it seems to him that the present Spanish Government is not particularly keen in relation to that meeting.

He noted that the present Spanish Government, of course, wants to join NATO and therefore that meeting is not quite in accordance with its spirit.

When I asked him what he thinks about the role of Eurocommunism at this time and especially within the framework of that Madrid conference in European cooperation, regardless of the renewed increased tension between the Eastern and Western blocs, he nodded, saying: Eurocommunism could play an important role within this framework and I hope that it will play it especially as regards a greater independence of the individual West European communist parties. He especially called my attention to the joint action that the Spanish communists and socialists are preparing even prior to the opening of the Madrid conference on European cooperation. This is a question of a conference of West European communist and socialist parties that, however, would not be convened by the Spanish Socialist and Communist parties but rather by their foreign political institutes.

I gained an impression from this statement that the relations between the Spanish Socialists and Communists are once again somewhat better and more realistic on the eve of the official Madrid conference. Carrillo confirmed this, saying that these relations are better than they were during the elections and that they are more realistic especially as regards cooperation in municipalities and in the parliament whereas, in his opinion, the socialists in the trade union movement are still too reformist.

Is cooperation between the Socialists and Communists then sufficiently strong to be able to preserve the Spanish democracy especially at this time when various terrorist acts might provoke another fascist or military action? Carrillo very calmly but resolutely said that the Spanish Communist Party certainly rejects various terrorist phenomena in the country. And he also expressed his opinion saying that he does not believe that terrorism might awaken neofascism now. This is not likely, at least for now, but if terrorism continues, that could become very dangerous for the present as yet sensitive situation in Spain. He also condemned the terrorist crimes that we witness in Italy at this time and added also in this connection that democracy in Spain is even more fragile than democracy in contemporary Italy.

Dinner for Carrillo, Berlinguer

AU191603 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Brioni, 17 Aug (TANJUG)--Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, has visited Brioni to meet with Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, with whom he had a long and friendly talk.

The two communist party leaders are on a working holiday in our country at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has given a formal dinner at Brioni in honor of the two distinguished guests. The dinner was attended by Stane Dolanc, Dobrivoje Vidic, Milutin Baltic, Dane Cujic, Veljko Kovacevic and Paolo Buffalini, member of the directorate of the Italian Communist Party, who is also on a working holiday in our country.

ITALIAN COMMUNIST LEADER BERLINGUER VISITS ISTRIA

AU191601 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Aug 80 p 7

[Text] Pula, 17 Aug (TANJUG)--Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, who is in Yugoslavia on a working holiday, last night visited two well-known tourist centers in Istria--Rovinj and Porec. Milutin Baltic, secretary of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, accompanied the distinguished Italian visitor.

On Crveni Otok, near Rovinj, the guests met with leaders of the sociopolitical organizations of Rovinj commune. Antonio Djuricin, president of the communal conference of the League of Communists, informed Berlinguer about the organization and methods of activity of the League of Communists in this Istria commune and on the economic and especially tourist development of Rovinj.

The activity of members of the Italian nationality especially within the community of Italians was also discussed.

The general secretary of the Italian Communist Party was presented with a book on the participation of Italians in the Yugoslav national liberation war.

Enrico Berlinguer expressed his warm gratitude for the hospitality accorded to him and also expressed his satisfaction at being able to visit Rovinj.

During his visit to Porec the general secretary of the Italian Communist Party held talks in the Parencijum Hotel with representatives of the sociopolitical organizations and the communal assembly and representatives of the hotel and tourist organizations of Porec region. At this meeting Berlinguer had an opportunity to become acquainted with the method of activity of communists and their basic organizations as well as with the functioning of our self-managing mechanism and especially of the delegate system.

The distinguished guest listened very attentively to reports on the tourist development of Porec region. Prior to his departure Berlinguer visited the Plava Laguna and the Zelena Laguna tourist settlements and the Porec basilica and was spontaneously and warmly cheered on that occasion by Porec citizens and by many Yugoslav and foreign tourists.

MONTENEGRIN LEAGUE PRESIDENT MEETS ITALIAN COMMUNIST BUFFALINI

AU191605 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Aug 80 p 7

[Text] Zabljak--Vojo Srzentic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Montenegro, yesterday received Paolo Buffalini, member of the Directorate and president of the International Commission of the Italian Communist Party.

Vojo Srzentic informed Buffalini on the socioeconomic development of Montenegro and the activity of the League of Communists of Montenegro and the LCY in fulfilling their current tasks especially in developing the socialist self-managing system.

Buffalini, who has already visited some parts of Montenegro, expressed his very positive impressions of the economic and sociopolitical development of the republic.

ENVOY TO BOLIVIA RETURNS FOR 'REPORT,' 'VACATION'

AU181636 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Aug 80 p 6

[Text] Belgrade--Aleksandar Demajo, ambassador of the SFRY in Bolivia, has left La Paz for Yugoslavia to report and to take a vacation.

A recent official statement by the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs in connection with the events in Bolivia expressed serious concern at the military coup, which constitutes crude resistance to the democratic aspirations and will of the people of that country, and particularly at the mass use of violence, violations of human rights and the wrecking of the constitutional system in the country.

MIJATOVIC CONGRATULATES CONGO'S SASSOU-N'GUESSO

AU191510 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Aug 80 p 6

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Aug (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent the following telegram to Col Denis Sassou-N'Guesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party, president of the republic and president of the council of ministers of the People's Republic of Congo:

"It is with great satisfaction that on the occasion of the anniversary of the Congolese revolution I send you, Comrade President, on behalf of the Presidency and the peoples and nationalities of the SFRY and on my own behalf, cordial congratulations and best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly Congolese people and your personal happiness.

"We are convinced that the friendly relations and cooperation between our two nonaligned countries will further continue to be strengthened for the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of strengthening peace and security in the world and establishing relations and cooperation on the basis of equality and solidarity and understanding between peoples."

POLITIKA REVIEWS DRAFT CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

AU171613 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Aug 80 p 4

[Summary] "Some 1,000 participants of the conference of the World Federation for International Law, which will be held in Belgrade from 17 to 23 August, will discuss among other things a draft convention on the legal control of international terrorism" that has been prepared by the federation's commission for international terrorism and "is aimed at determining unified standards in the suppression of international terrorism." In the last 20 years the suppression of and actions against international terrorism have varied from case to case and there is a definite need to standardize the individual international treaties and national laws regulating the actions against international terrorism.

"The draft convention defines as an international terrorist act any serious act of violence against internationally protected persons, organizations, buildings and transportation or communication systems, with the intent of inflicting injury, or causing death or material damage. The penalty for such acts may not be less than a prison term of 2 years. Every signatory country of this convention, on whose territory an international terrorist act is committed, will be bound to deliver the terrorist involved to its own organs of justice, which will take appropriate action according to this convention, or carry out an extradition if that is requested by another signatory country of the convention."

According to a provision of the draft convention, all signatory countries will pledge, "to take all practical measures to prevent international terrorism and to cooperate with other countries in the exchange of information meeded important for the suppression of international terrorist activities." Any signatory country failing to fulfill this obligation will be compelled to pay appropriate compensation for damages and injuries resulting from any particular terrorist act involved. Compensation will not be in excess of $100,000. Any disputes between the individual states concerning the implementation of this provision of the convention will be resolved by the International Court or by an arbitration commission.

SARAJEVO PROFESSOR, BULGARIAN DISPUTE MACEDONIA QUESTION

AU191758 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Aug 80 p 6

[Excerpts] Bucharest, 14 August (TANJUG)--With over 100 various papers on many aspects of early and modern history, the 15th Congress of Historical Sciences here attracts the ever greater attention of the participants from the five continents.

This gathering of historians of various ideological hues, in the words of a foreign academician, constitutes a peculiar "omnibus" and possesses specific colors and aims at the same time. At this gathering, the Yugoslav historians with their objective analysis and their scientific approach to history have again gained full international affirmation.

This refers equally to the noted lecture by Jovan Vujosevic, scientific collaborator of the Belgrade military-historial institute of many years's standing, on propaganda in World War II, which in a well-argued way pictured the situation in this field during the fascist savagery in Europe; to the lecture by Dance Zografski, professor of Skopje University, on the national renaissance of the Macedonian people; to the paper by Milorad Ekmecic, professor of Sarajevo University, on the consequences of the Berlin Congress in 1878; and to the ideas about the teaching of history by Rade Petrovic, also a Sarajevo professor.

Speaking about the Berlin Congress and its consequences, Professor Milorad Ekcemic said that the literature of the Balkan countries is burdened by emotional approaches to the Berlin Congress, setting up in this way a ground for the creation of ideology of various Balkan nationalisms.

However, Bulgarian historian Kosev in polemics against some positions of Professor Ekmecic's paper, asserted that the Macedonians are Bulgarians and based his statement on old travelers' reports.

In his reply, Milorad Ekmecic said that since the Berlin Congress did not recognize the principle of self-determination of peoples, it does not matter what a diplomat or traveler said about a people, but the most important thing is what the people say about themselves.

FINANCE SECRETARY DENIES DANGER TO FOREIGN EXCHANGE SAVINGS

AU192130 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Aug 80 p 7

[Ljubodrag Cudomirovic report]

[Summary] "'This is a fabrication. Nobody in the Federal Secretariat for Finance has thought or will think about it and even less discuss this or something similar. I repeat: a fabrication.'

"This is how Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance, concisely denied rumors about alleged forthcoming changes in the regulations and conditions on foreign exchange savings deposits of our citizens."

"When rumors spread through a city that the state (and the said federal secretariat is responsible in this respect) will overnight reintroduce the long-abandoned rule that the origin of foreign exchange deposited in savings accounts be revealed or that it will simply convert (!) all the foreign exchange deposits of our citizens into dinars, and appropriate the huge sums of dollars, marks and the rest of itself....

"Simply, the rumors sounded so unbelievable that a statement by the one most knowledgeable was necessary."

The rumors are without any sense. Why should the state take away the foreign exchange which is deposited in our banks and is performing a useful function? Why should the state have devalued the dinar and increased the value of foreign exchange deposits by 30 percent if it wanted to take them away? Which country would frighten away savers at the time of economic difficulties? If the confidence of the savers were shaken, they would rush to the banks to withdraw their 332,704,000,000 dinars and try to spend them. This was the total sum of dinar and foreign exchange savings at the middle of the year.

And why should anybody think of reintroducing the rule that the origin of the foreign exchange deposited be revealed, considering that $7.5 billion worth of foreign exchange has been deposited in savings accounts since the rule was abolished? Nobody could be bereft of his senses to such an extent.

On the contrary, the association of Yugoslav banks is considering measures to encourage savings even more. Milovan Milutinovic, secretary general of the association, has said that higher rates of interest on time savings deposits are being considered.

MIJATOVIC VISITS YOUTH LABOR DRIVE UNIT

LD182138 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Excerpts] And now a report from the Seven Sekretara SKOJ-A Youth Settlement near Zagreb, where participants in the third shift of the Sava 80 Youth Labor Drive this afternoon cordially welcomed Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the Yugoslav Presidency. Here is Zlatko Kuretic:

[Kuretic] Cvijetin Mijatovic and other guests were greeted, on behalf of 850 participants in the Sava 80 action, by the commander of the action, Ivan Leskovic. Then, accompanied by his hosts, the president of the Yugoslav Presidency took a walk through the settlement, displaying interest in the life and work of the young people taking part in one of the oldest labor drives in our country.

During his visit to the labor drive workers, Cvijetin Mijatovic had a particularly cordial meeting with the girls and boys of the Sixth Proletarian Shock East Bosnian Brigade, in which there are young people from 19 municipalities of northeast Bosnia and which bears the name of the famous partisan unit.

During their meeting with Cvijetin Mijatovic, the young of Sava 80 action handed him an album of photographs depicting the life and work of the shift, a book by Dr Drago Drozek, one of the oldest participants in the youth labor drive, and a charter of the brigades of this settlement linked in brotherhood, which is the most (?convincing) confirmation of how much the young people here nurture mutual comradeship, brotherhood and unity.

During the visit by Cvijetin Mijatovic, to the Seven Sekretara SKOJ-A Settlement, an appropriate cultural and artistic program was performed, too.

MIKULIC TOURS YOUTH WORK SETTLEMENT

LD161456 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1305 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 16 Aug (TANJUG)--Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the 14th Winter Olympic Games Organizing Committee, today visited the brigade settlement of the Sarajevo 80 (?self-management) youth work drive on Mt Ilidza and toured the sites on which young people are working on Mt Igman.

Branko Mikulic showed interest in the work and living conditions of the brigade workers, the results achieved and the tasks which still face them, expressing on behalf of the 14th Winter Olympic Games Organizing Committee both satisfaction and gratitude to our young people, who have with great zeal, enthusiasm and strength joined in the realization of these projects, confirming once again in practice Tito's faith in the young people of Yugoslavia.

Also taking part in the conversation were Boro Ostojic, chairman of the Sarajevo 80 work drive council, and Emerik Blum, member of the Winter Olympic Games Organizing Committee.

Statement on Visit

AU162004 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Branko Mikulic, chairman of the Winter Olympic Games Organizing Committee, and Emerik Blum and Borivoje Ostojic, members of the committee, have visited the members of the third shift of the federal youth labor action Sarajevo 80 at their worksites at Bjelasnica where slalom and downhill courses are being built.

At the youth labor brigades camp at Ilidza, afterwards, they learned about the life of the youths at the two camps and the results they achieved in the past two shifts both at the worksites and in social activities. Branko Mikulic stated in this connection:

[Begin Mikulic recording] We are very satisfied with what has been done so far. We have expressed our appreciation and thanks both to the staff of the youth action and to the youth of Yugoslavia for their contribution to the preparations for the 1984 winter Olympic games in Sarajevo.

The very fact that 1 month and a half have been gained in the results of work in comparison with what was planned indicates the great economic reasons for this youth action and the future ones. We hope that we shall continue this action both on these projects and on others that will be built as part of the program of preparations for the winter Olympic games.

This youth action, as all youth actions, in fact continues the great tradition of these actions organized during the national liberation struggle and in the post war period. We believe that this ideological and political significance is of extreme importance particularly as regards the strengthening of brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities. The economic and all these manifold political reasons indicate that youth labor actions should be organized in the future, too. This will mean at the same time a fulfillment of one of Comrade Tito's requests which we uttered many times to the effect that such labor actions should be held in Yugoslavia as much as possible. [end recording]

'GROWING CONCERN' ABOUT MEAT SHORTAGE IN NOVI SAD

LD181700 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1543 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Summary] Novi Sad--This summer Novi Sad has not been sufficiently supplied with meat and other consumer goods. The present state of affairs calls for energetic measures aimed at improving the supply for the working people and citizens.

This was stressed at today's session of the coordinating commission for the supply of Novi Sad. [title as received] The commission sharply criticized many suppliers of meat. The situation is causing growing concern and there is a fear that there will be an even greater shortage this month and in the months to come.

It was decided to make an urgent analysis of those who do and do not provide sufficient supplies and to strike off all slaughterhouses whose supplies are poor or practically nonexistent from the list of suppliers and to deny them the benefit of compensation paid for the difference in the price offered by the town assembly.

It was further proposed that the present shortage of pork and beef be somehow alleviated with supplies of fresh fish from fishponds outside Vojvodina because it is an untenable situation for butcher and fishmonger shops to be empty.

It was also noted that Novi Sad had no sufficient supplies of sugar, edible oil, coffee and detergents.

BRIEFS

SHIP ENGINES FOR PRC--On 6 August the Pula Uljanik shipyard delivered its tenth 5,300-horsepower ship engine to the PRC. The shipyard will deliver another 10 ship engines to the PRC by the end of 1981. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Aug 80 p 11 AU]

MEAT IMPORTS--At its session yesterday, presided over by Dr Ivo Margan, the Federal Executive Council approved the imports of 10,000 tons of meat, mainly pork, in the coming period ending 31 October. The approved quantity of meat will be imported by the organizations of associated labor determined by the republican and provincial market organs. The meat imports are expected to eliminate difficulties in the domestic market meat supply especially in tourist resorts. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Aug 80 p 5 AU]